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FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT

MAY, 1939

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*...But can you
imagine a good athlete with a poor
pair of feet?*



Did you ever see an army march on its stomach? Of course not. That's just a fancy way of putting it. But there's no fancy way around the fact that the flying feet of an athlete are a first essential to his performance. That's why top-flight athletes invariably specify shoes of Genuine Kangaroo.

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You owe it to your team to specify Kangaroo when you order shoes.

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KANGAROO
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SCHOLASTIC COACH

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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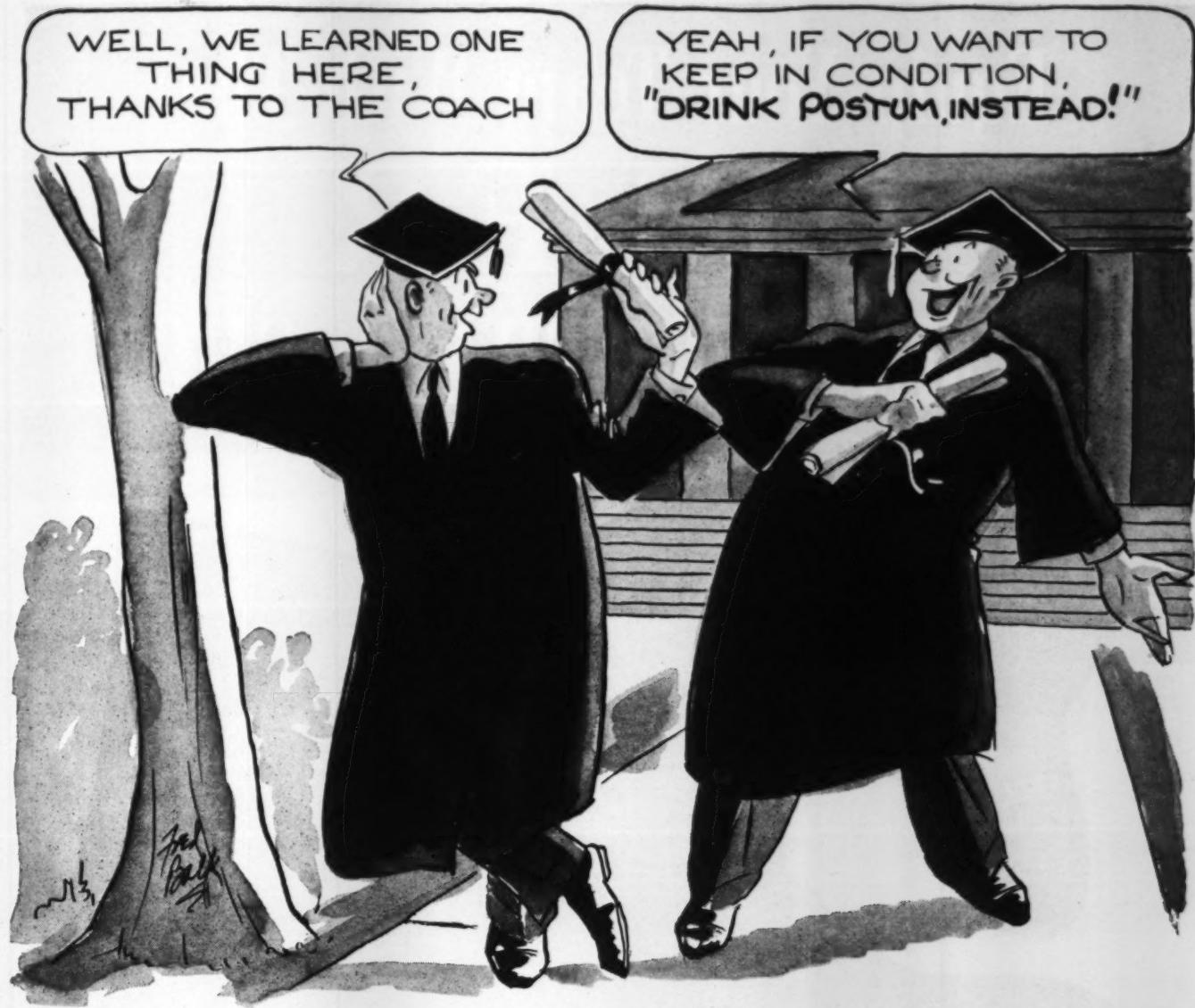
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COACHES KNOW an athlete must have steady nerves, if he is to give his best performance.

This is why many insist that their boys give up coffee.

Boys who are used to coffee with their meals find it difficult to stop drinking it. But many coaches are overcoming this problem by serving Postum at the training table.

Postum's satisfying flavor, its cheerful aroma, and steaming warmth soon have the boys forgetting forbidden beverages.

Here is what Charles Tesreau, former star pitcher of the New York Giants, now baseball coach at Dartmouth, says about Postum: "An athlete needs plenty of good sound sleep.

FREE! A BOOKLET ENTITLED, "Tips on Four Major Sports." Andy Kerr, Lon Jourdet, Bill Terry, and Dean Cromwell are the authors. This handy manual covers such subjects as the future of the lateral, passing technique in basketball, importance of signals in baseball, and form on the track. It is illustrated, of course. Your boys will find it extremely interesting. We shall send you—free—as many copies as you need for your squads. Also as many individual servings of Postum as you need for your teams and candidates.

And because caffeine keeps many men awake, I believe all athletes should avoid coffee. Yet, they need a hot drink with their

meals, so I usually tell them, 'Drink Postum, instead.' Postum is a delicious drink, warm and tempting. It contains no caffeine or other stimulants, and cannot cause any harmful after-effects."

Postum is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. It's delicious and easy to make and costs only about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a cup. A General Foods Product.



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"... delicious drink,
warm and tempting."

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Fill in completely—print name and address. If you live in Canada, address General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg, Ont. (This offer expires December 31, 1939.)

Equip Your Team With The EPLER SIX-MAN FOOTBALL SHOE



Now that six-man football is established as a major sport in thousands of high schools throughout the country, equipment for the players is a matter of permanent concern. Stephen Epler, the man who originated the game, has developed a shoe to meet its demand for speed with safety. Note the rubber cleats, scientifically placed for digging power, for lateral as well as forward motion. Note

the felt-padded tongue for easier punting, the special kicking toe for protection plus true and long ball flight. Built over a Scientific Last, this special six-man football shoe provides perfect fit. Shock-proof insoles of sponge rubber add an extra ounce of comfort. Slant-cut tops prevent binding at heel cords. Give your team the advantage of the Epler football shoe, the right shoe for the game.



UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

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NEW YORK CITY

A NEW sport swept the college campuses last month—swallowing live goldfish. And by the way Joe College is going at it, gulping goldfish may soon become a major sport. The athletic fathers should be for it. Here is a diversion that requires no stadia, little equipment and no high priced coaches. All the contestant needs is a weak mind and a strong stomach.

Technically speaking, guppy gulping is not a new sport. For many years it was a peculiar pleasure for low and bibulous characters. However, these elbow bending sportsmen just liked to stagger into a fish pond and fraternize with their finny 14-karat friends. Any consumption was purely accidental. The gastronomic phase acquired tone only when it was taken up by our undergraduates.

Appropriately enough, the fad was started by the son of a one-time Harvard football captain, Lothrop Withington (1910). For a side bet of \$10, Withington fils, a freshman at Harvard, grabbed a guppy by the tail,



A Month of Fridays

Lancaster, Pa., Apr. 4: George Raab, Franklin & Marshall wrestler, was in the hospital today complaining of intestinal trouble after swallowing six live goldfish. Physicians said it was his appendix and not the goldfish that caused his stomach to swim.

Los Angeles, Apr. 5: Professor Sarah Atsatt, zoologist at the University of Southern California, advised college boys to call it a day after eating 125 goldfish. This is the physiological limit of the human stomach, she warned, and made no guarantee for the survival of anybody rash enough to try for it. "Such prodigious gulping would total about a pound of fish," she added. "The calorie content is the equivalent of a loaf of bread, a dozen eggs or two hamburger sandwiches."

Boston, Apr. 12: Lou Ascol, a professional glass and razor blade swallower, swallowed 127 goldfish in a cafe act. Reaching into two bowls, he scooped out two or three fish at a time and swallowed them with relish. "Nothing to it," he said, and devoured a photographer's flashlight bulb for a chaser. The C.G.S.U. (Collegiate Goldfish Swallowers' Union) filed charges of copyright infringement.

Martinsville, Ind., Apr. 19: "Campus fish gobblers are pikers," said Claude C. Curtis, Depauw University alumnus, who works at the Grassyfork Hatcheries, as he gulped down a cup of water in which were some 5,000 young fish, so tiny they were barely visible.

Chicago, Apr. 25: John Patrick, University of Chicago junior, scoffing at eastern sissies, chewed and swallowed two and one-half phonograph records. A good union man, he refused to eat the labels.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 22: It was discovered today that the idea of eating phonograph records is just an

old English custom. A 36-year-old patent was uncovered in the British Patent Office which registered an edible gramophone record. The record was made of pure hard chocolate wrapped in a tin foil with the sound groove impressed in the foil. After getting tired of listening to the record, the listener was able to remove the tin foil and eat the record like a chocolate wafer.

At the beginning the public eyed these epicurean feats with indulgence. After being exposed to crazy campus diddies for years, it had come to expect almost anything of college boys. Public indignation was aroused only after Joe Deliberato of Clark University bolted down 89 fish in one sitting. In Boston, a state senator immediately filed a bill ordering the state's conservation department to preserve the fish from cruel and wanton consumption. The president of the Animal Rescue League threatened to send agents to arrest any goldfish gulper.

In Chicago, the city's consulting psychologist issued the following



Thomas © The Detroit News
"Which of you ate my goldfish?"

popped it into his mouth, gulped and reached for the ten-spot.

This revolting exhibition captured the imagination of collegians everywhere, and from that point on the fate of the goldfish was sealed. A collegian just couldn't look his glistening pet in the eye without his mouth watering. While the nation's aquariums were still barricading their doors against college boys in search of food, the following atrocities were reported:

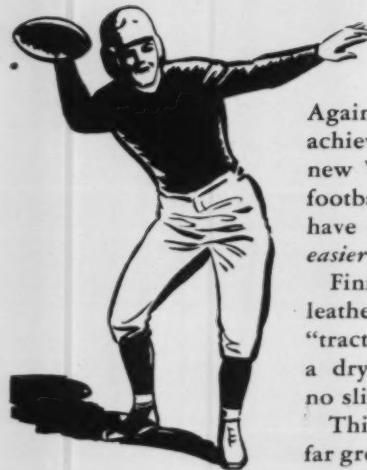


Courtesy The New Yorker
"You may borrow it, Mr. Pembroke, if you'll promise me faithfully not to eat it."

statement: "The craving of these goldfish cultists really is for public acclaim, that is, exhibitionism. The eater of goldfish takes delight in the repulsiveness of his act." Meanwhile, Harvard's Irving Clark, Jr., offered to eat a bug for a nickel, an angleworm for a dime and a beetle for a quarter.

Since goldfish eating has become so commonplace, we are now waiting for someone to devour a whale for the glory of alma mater.

AMAZING NEW LEATHER MAKES THIS NEW BALL EASIEST TO PASS!



Again Wilson sets the pace with the latest achievement in football craftsmanship—the new Wilson Official W R. It's the type of football professional and university teams have asked for, many times—a ball that is easier to pass.

Finished with a new, velvety, "no slip" leather. The fingers of the passer get perfect "traction"—like a new motor car tire on a dry pavement. There's no uncertainty—no slipping.

This means more confidence in passing—far greater accuracy and more distance. It also

means improved centering and ball handling.

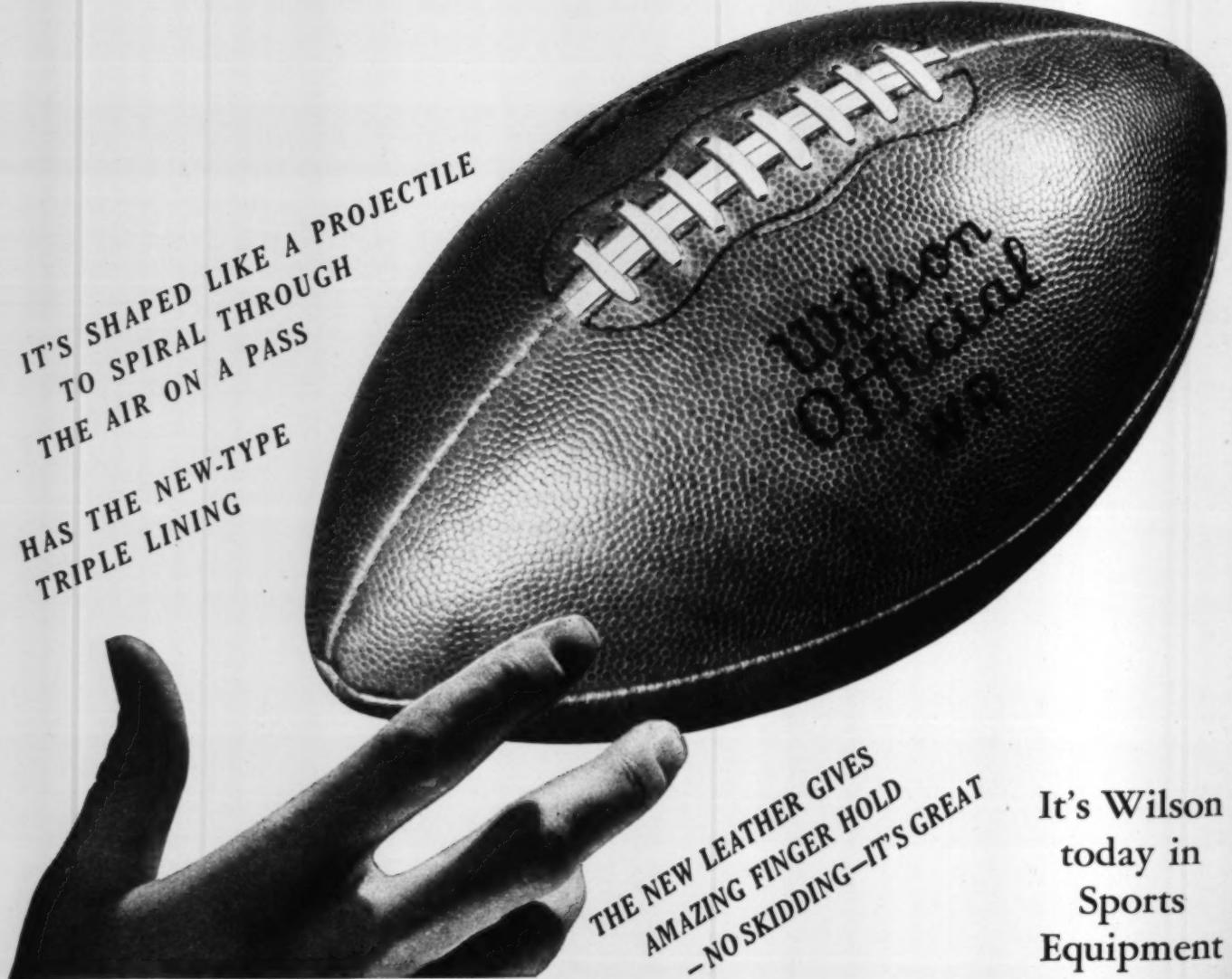
This new Wilson W R is shaped like a projectile—to spiral through the air. The thin, flush, eight-hole lacing aids gripping without putting the ball out of balance. Craftsmanship throughout is the finest, including the new-type triple lining.

Add the advantages of this improved football to your play this year. The greater accuracy in passing alone may be the very thing that will make you a winner. See your Wilson dealer or write Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York and other leading cities.

*"It pays
to play."*

Wilson FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT

IT'S SHAPED LIKE A PROJECTILE
TO SPIRAL THROUGH
THE AIR ON A PASS
HAS THE NEW-TYPE
TRIPLE LINING



It's Wilson
today in
Sports
Equipment

IT'S THE OLD CONFIDENCE THAT DOES IT

By Al Mamaux

Al Mamaux is well qualified through experience to write on any phase of the national pastime. After pitching brilliantly in the major leagues for ten years (Pittsburgh and Brooklyn), Mamaux went over to the International League as player-manager of the Newark Bears. Under his leadership, Newark won successive pennants in 1932 and '33. At present the author coaches at Seton Hall College in South Orange, N. J.

TWENTY-SEVEN years ago in Hot Springs, Ark., where the Pittsburgh Pirates were in training, Fred Clarke, the manager, assembled all his rookies around home plate. "You young fellows," said Clarke, "do not get the idea of hitting as I am trying to teach it to you. You do not have the proper mental attitude when you step up to the plate."

Today, after 27 years, the words still ring in my ears. I can now appreciate the part mental attitude plays in the making of successful players and successful teams. My own case is a perfect example. It was the proper mental attitude that made it possible for me to make the grade in professional baseball for ten years.

In 1913 Pittsburgh farmed me out to Fort Wayne in the Central League. I was 19 years of age, weighed 160 pounds and had an exceptional fast ball. My first pitching assignment was against Evansville and I was beaten 8 to 7. The next time I was sent to the mound, I had even worse luck. The opposing nine sent me to the showers in the first inning. Something was wrong. The experts all agreed that I had one of the best fast balls they had ever seen, and yet I couldn't win.

The answer to the puzzle was supplied by an ex-big league catcher on the Fort Wayne team by the name of Harry Martin. Martin called me aside just before I was released to Huntington in the Ohio State League and said, "Al, you have everything to make a winning pitcher, except one thing. And that is the proper mental attitude."

"What can I do to acquire it?" I asked. Martin answered in these words, "The first game you pitch for Huntington, take the ball in your hand, stand on the rubber and say to yourself, 'Here stands a pitcher with one of the best fast balls in baseball. Am I going to let these batters make a sucker out of me? No, sir!' And

A former big league pitcher discusses the importance of the proper mental attitude

with every pitch, keep saying to yourself, 'Stop waving that bat, mister, you're not going to hit me.' And fog every pitch over the plate."

All this may sound egotistical, but it did the trick. I followed Martin's directions and won my first six games for Huntington, finishing the season with a record of 19 victories and 6 defeats. The ex-catcher had supplied the vital ingredients—determination, confidence—in short, the proper mental attitude.

Coming out of a slump

The same thing holds true in batting. Why do so many of our outstanding batters fall a prey to long, drawn out slumps? Here again the mental angle is involved. The good batter starts to worry after going hitless for two or three games. In his desire to get back on the track, he tightens up at the plate, swings at bad balls and tries to lengthen or shorten his stride and step into the ball, instead of relaxing and retaining his natural stride.

The great Honus Wagner, with whom I had the good fortune to play on the same team, never worried if he went hitless for a few days. He had a formula all his own for this ailment. He arrived at the park several hours ahead of his teammates and collected about a dozen youngsters between the ages of 15 and 20. After picking up a dozen balls in the clubhouse, Hans would have one of the boys pitch to him and station the rest in the outfield. Then, for an hour or more, he would take serious batting practice. He hit from a relaxed position, used his natural stride and step and offered only at balls in the strike area. How many of our young players today would sacrifice the time for extra hitting practice?

Mental attitude is something that may apply to an entire team as well as to the individual. Rochester, in 1931, won the International League championship with a team composed mostly of young players with little professional experience. They played the game with unflagging spirit, never giving up the ghost until the last man was out.

In college baseball, the proper mental attitude is even more important than it is in the professional game. In fielding, for example, 99 out of 100 high school and college players do not know the proper way to

handle a ground ball. As a rule, they charge in on a hard hit grounder and try to field and throw in the same motion, instead of first getting set. After bobbling a few chances, they begin to view ground balls with trepidation. The natural consequence is a loss of confidence and a feeling of uncertainty, which certainly is not conducive to good fielding.

At Seton, to develop the proper mental attitude on the part of the players, we first teach them the correct way of fielding a ball, under the supposition that a boy who knows the correct way of doing something is going to have confidence in his ability to do it. The first step is to take the first baseman off the field (a trick I learned from Jess Orndorff, an old time player). With a fungo bat, I then hit a hard grounder straight at one of the infielders, making him field the ball without moving. No throw to first is necessary with the baseman off the field, and the player can give his undivided attention to the approach of the ball.

Next, I hit a roller of medium speed in his direction. After taking three steps, he is supposed to stop and field the ball. Finally, a very slow grounder is hit his way for which he is expected to come in all the way. After a half hour or more of this practice, the player usually builds up new confidence in his fielding ability. The first baseman is then put back on the bag and the fielder practices fielding and throwing to first. When game day rolls around, the player takes the field with the proper mental attitude because he knows exactly how to go after the ball.

Batting drill

The problem in batting is to get the batsman to follow the ball all the way up to the plate, to hit the ball where it is pitched and to swing only at balls in the strike zone. The first step is to build up the batter's confidence. We have our own way of doing this at Seton. For right hand batters, I move all my outfielders into right field. The batter is informed that he must hit every ball into that field. In the event he bats a ball to the left of second base, he must shag the ball himself. After a couple of long trips out to left field, the hitter soon learns to follow every ball right up to the plate.

THE COUNTRY'S SCHOOLS ARE LIGHTING UP

By Ralph A. Piper

As part of a study on the status and standards of night football, Ralph A. Piper, assistant professor of physical education at the University of Minnesota, attempted to determine the number of schools in the United States that play home games at night and to gather data regarding the lighting equipment as well as economic and administrative factors. Some of the results of this survey are presented here, together with suggestions on equipment and operation of floodlighting systems. The survey covers 530 public secondary schools in 39 states and the District of Columbia. Geographically, 40 of the schools are in New England, 325 in the Mid-West, 30 in the West and 134 in the South.

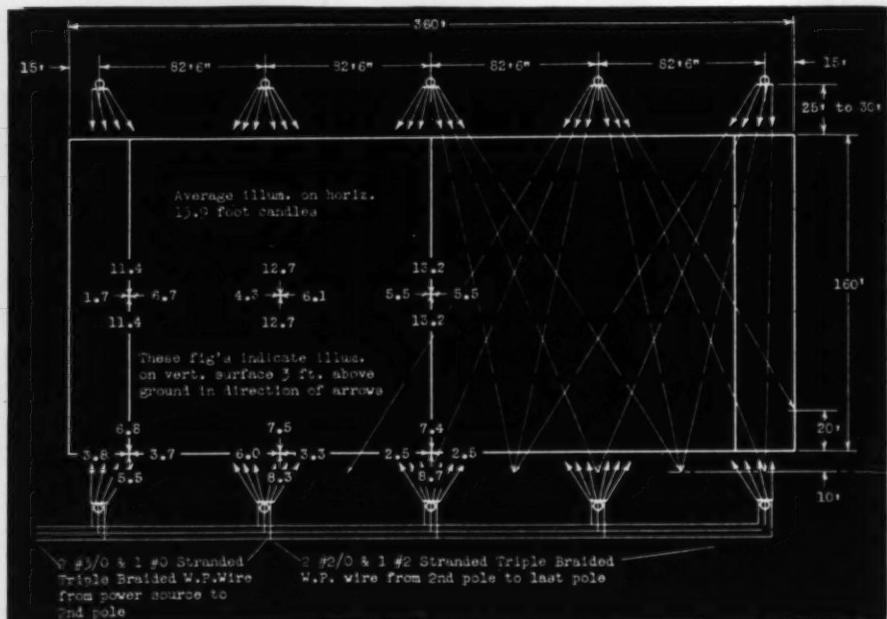
NOT long ago, when the sun sank in the sky, the ensuing darkness put an end to all outdoor sports and games. Today the evening hours have taken on new value. With the introduction of floodlighting systems, high schools and colleges have been able to extend the hours of sports enjoyment all the way round the clock. There now are approximately 1,500 high schools in the country that have lights on their own fields or play night games on rented fields.

An indication of the trend in floodlighting may be gathered from the increasing number of installations since 1926. In 1926, there were 3 installations; the following year there were 2; then in order, up to 1938—3, 14, 50, 28, 28, 44, 70, 74, 75, 85, and 37 in 1938.

The lights installed in 1926 and 1927 were undoubtedly erected on college fields or were installed by high schools for practice only. The first night high school game on record was played at Westville, Ill., in 1928. Although there was a drop in complete installations during the past season, lighting equipment manufacturers report a larger number of sales in 1938 than in any previous year.

The largest number of schools reporting were in cities with a population of 5,001 to 10,000 followed by the 2,501 to 5,000 and the 10,001 to

The results of a nation-wide survey on floodlighting, together with suggestions on equipment and operation



Courtesy Benjamin Electric

A TYPICAL TEN-POLE LAYOUT satisfactory for most high school and small college fields. Carrying a connected load of 78 kilowatts, the entire system can be installed for as low as \$3,000.

25,000 groups. A majority were schools with an enrollment of 501 to 1,000 pupils, followed by schools enrolling 251 to 500 pupils.

The average cost of installation, average kilowatt output, average cost of operating the lights per game, and the average increase in gate receipts in cities of various population classes are shown in the table on page 9.

Cost of installation

The average cost of installation is lowest in the smaller cities and increases in direct proportion to population. While the average for all schools was \$3,097.04, a minimum cost of \$300 and a maximum cost of \$35,000 were reported. Actual cost reported was not always a true estimate of what the same system would cost elsewhere. In many cases labor was partly or entirely donated free, poles were donated by local power or telephone companies, and projectors

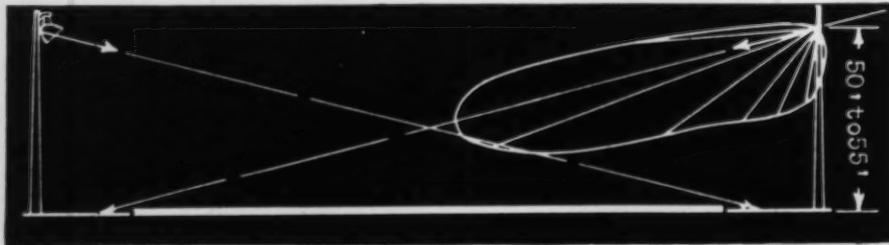
were mounted on stadium roofs, thus eliminating the necessity of erecting poles or towers. Power companies furnished transformers for some installations, while in other cases these were bought outright.

Kilowatt output

Total kilowatt output is the actual amount of electric power consumed and is some indication of the intensity of light provided. However, the amount of available light on the field and the efficiency of any lighting system are dependent on many factors besides kilowatt output.

The intensity of light at a target is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the source of the light. A lamp which provides 25 foot-candles on a paper one foot away from the bulb will provide only one foot-candle five feet away. Therefore, it is obvious that as the distance the projectors are mounted from the field is increased, there must be a corresponding increase in kilowatt output to obtain equal results.

Likewise, there must be an increase in kilowatt load as the seat locations increase in distance from the field. This means, in general, that total kilowatts should increase in proportion to seating capacity. In a large stadium the lights may be adequate for the field and for the spectators in the first few rows of seats, but



Floodlights (50 feet above ground) directed to a point about ten feet out from the sidelines.

the persons sitting in the last rows might be better off at home listening to a radio report. The situation is parallel to one of audibility in a large hall. The introduction of a loud speaker in a hall is equivalent to an increase in the intensity of light on a field. This has been taken into consideration by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (N.E.M.A.) in its proposed recommendations for lighting football fields of three classifications—A, B, and C, based on seating capacity. The minimum standard load for class C installation is 70,000 watts; class B, 104,000 watts; and class A, 130,000 watts.

Over-voltage

These figures are based on operation of lamps at 10 percent over-voltage, which is a recommended practice. This means that if 110 volt lamps are used, the circuit voltage should be 120. The result will be an increase of approximately 35 percent in brightness, an increase of only 16 percent in kilowatt output and a decrease of from 50 to 65 percent in the life of lamps used. In other words, in many places where lighting is inadequate, lamps are operated at normal voltage. By stepping up the voltage 10 percent, an increase in light output may be obtained which is equivalent to adding one third more lighting units, but with no immediate additional cost and only a small increase in cost of operation. The cost of lamps is a relatively minor factor since the rated life of lamps is 1,000 hours. Maximum reduction due to burning over-voltage would still provide 300 hours of use.

Data on 487 school fields indicate a range in total kilowatts from 12 to 262.5 with an average of approximately 60. This is proof that a large majority of these schools are inadequately lighted in terms of recommended N.E.M.A. standards.

Although the only lamps recommended for football floodlighting are 1500-watt bulbs, there are a few installations using 1,000-watt units. Here again an increase in light (equivalent to adding one-third more projectors) can be obtained by simply changing to 1500-watt lamps. In all open type floodlights, clear hard glass lamps should be used to eliminate the danger of breakage during a rain or snow storm. False economy in this matter has sometimes resulted in practically all the lights being broken during a storm. This is expensive in the long run, in addition to the annoyance caused by having to stop play.

Projectors differ in size, shape,

beam spread, surface material, and the number of lamps per unit. In addition, there are open and closed type projectors, depending on whether covered glasses are used or not.

The size, shape, and beam spread of projectors used will depend upon such factors as the distance of the poles from the sidelines and the mounting heights. In general where poles are located over 75 ft. from the sideline, narrow beam floods are used and where the distance is from 30 ft. to 75 ft., medium beam projectors are used. Wide beam floodlights are used only when the distance to the near sideline is 30 ft. or less. Projectors should be furnished in sufficient number and focused properly to provide an even distribution of light without glare. Vertical beam spread should be sufficient so that a kicked ball does not go above the ceiling of light provided.

Open type floodlights are ordinarily used where the poles are mounted 30 ft. or less from the sidelines and may be used at other distances. Closed units have the advantage of protecting the projector surface from dust, rain, chemicals, etc. The original cost of closed units has been much higher than the open type. However, some manufacturers are now marketing a closed projector with a cheaper cover glass which makes its use more practical. The number of projectors per pole varies from 4 to 14 depending on the distance the poles are located from the sidelines and the light intensity desired.

The use of wooden poles or steel towers has no bearing on the lighting itself. The advantage of steel poles or towers lies in their permanency. The 10-pole layout with 5 on each side is the most common and is recommended where poles are located from 15 ft. to 30 ft. from the sidelines. Eight pole layouts are also popular and are used where poles are from 30 ft. to 75 ft. from the sidelines. Where poles are 75 ft. or more from the sidelines, six poles are sufficient. In all cases the end poles should be on the goal line or between the goal line and the end line.

The height of the poles should be in direct proportion to the distance they are located from the sidelines. The minimum height recommended is 40 ft. Poles located 60 ft. from the sidelines should be 65 ft. high while those 100 ft. from the sidelines should be 90 ft. high.

Little need be said about wiring except that it should be adequate to insure a voltage drop of not over 2 percent to the last unit on the line. Wiring may be under or above the ground.

Cost of operating lights

The table shows that the average cost of operating lights per game was \$9.23. However, there was an extremely large range of from \$1.20 to \$55.00. Evidently some schools are getting a very low kilowatt rate while others are paying exorbitant rates. Local rates should be investi-

(Concluded on page 36)

State-Wide Survey on Floodlighting

Population of Cities	Average Cost of Installation		Average K W		Average Cost per Game		Av. % increase in Gate Rpts.	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1000 or less	14	\$1313.42	16	40.31	16	\$6.14	12	183%
1001 to 2500	74	1502.60	75	49.30	80	7.28	66	196%
2501 to 5000	101	1784.27	101	53.54	97	7.87	94	197%
5001 to 10,000	118	2487.56	120	65.20	114	9.21	108	228%
10,001 to 25,000	101	2971.55	98	61.00	100	10.62	79	220%
25,001 to 50,000	35	3585.37	32	73.70	34	11.48	29	229%
50,001 to 100,000	12	5662.00	11	73.73	12	12.31	7	83%
over 100,000	34	12281.82	34	69.47	36	11.62	22	260%
All High Schools	489	3097.04	487	59.71	489	9.23	417	212%



LACROSSE—A RUGGED SPORT FOR SPRING

By Avery F. Blake

Lacrosse is extensively played in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and Australia. It has been an organized game among the colleges of the United States since 1881, but only during the last 15 years has its growth among educational institutions assumed present proportions. Avery F. Blake, lacrosse coach at Swarthmore College—a power in eastern lacrosse circles since the turn of the century—passes along a number of coaching aids on the first principles of the game.

THREE is an erroneous impression abroad that lacrosse is a slashing, headchopping game in which stretchers, broken-bone splints and arnica play leading roles. Photographs of the game also give the impression that the players are bent on whacking each other with their sticks, but what they are really after is the ball. While an occasional stroke does land on a player's head, the head is well protected to stand the blow.

It is the speed and enthusiasm with which the boys take to and play the game which make it appear so strenuous and rough to the casual onlooker. In reality the game is not too rough in any way for schoolboys. The rules are so fashioned as to make the factor of danger a negligible one. On the playing field, bodily contact has been reduced to a minor part. Officials at high school games have been able to open up the game by a strict application of the rules, thus making the game one where running, dodging and passing are predominant. This, together with more efficient coaching, accounts for the recent growth of the sport in our schools and colleges.

It requires comparatively little expense to equip boys for lacrosse. The main items are the lacrosse stick and the gloves. The cost of the sticks range from three to five dollars, and the gloves, which are the same as those worn by ice hockey players, can be bought within the price range of the sticks. The other parts of the uniform can be borrowed from the other sports teams: the shirts and helmets from football; the shoes and trunks from basketball.

The game is played on a field of nearly the same dimensions as a football gridiron. Lacrosse goals, which are similar to ice hockey goals, are placed at the ends of the field, 110 yards apart. They are constructed of iron framework six feet square, with nets of pyramidal shape fastened to them. The goals are placed in the center of an area 18 by 12 ft.,

known as a "crease." This is nothing more than a white line that has been put around the goal to protect the goal tender.

Play is started by a "draw" of the centers in the center circle. It is executed by playing the ball between the backs of the sticks of the opposing centers. At the sound of the referee's whistle, each center tries to direct the ball towards one of his teammates. The player receiving it scoops it up and attempts to carry it toward the opponents' goal. The ball may easily be caught, carried or thrown with the stick, and the player may run with the ball in his crosse. When overtaken by an opponent he

An inexpensive game possessing the dash of basketball and the clash of football

passes the ball to a teammate, and in a series of pre-conceived maneuvers, the ball is advanced to within shooting distance of the goal.

The defense men attempt to keep the attackers from advancing the ball or scoring, by overtaking the player with the ball and forcing him to pass or to lose possession of it in some other way. Checking and blocking can only occur where a player either has possession of the ball or is within reach of it.

The game does not require any special type of physique. The theory of the game is simple enough and the knack of handling the ball in the stick is usually quickly learned because of the special fascination it has for beginners. This feature is unique to lacrosse and at the same time is the game's most important fundamental. A player must be able to use his stick for three purposes: first, to catch the ball or pick it up from the ground; second, to control the ball after gaining possession; and, third, to pass to teammates or to shoot at the goal.

It is advisable for the beginner to use a stick that already has been broken in so that the ball, when placed in it, naturally rolls into the proper position for a shot. If new sticks are purchased, they should be strung with rawhide or soft cord material. New clock cord sticks are too stiff and make it difficult for the beginner to learn how to control the ball.

The size of the netting and the length of the stick are dependent on the position the boy intends to play. The goalie's stick is the largest, and they get smaller as the positions move toward the offense, with the close attack men using the smallest sticks. It is a good idea for the player to use as long a stick as he can possibly handle with comfort. The additional length can be used to advantage in intercepting passes and checking the opponents' sticks. The player may cut off the handle of the stick a little at a time until the most comfortable length is obtained.

Cradling is perhaps the first fundamental of stickwork that should be taught, so that the beginner can immediately get the feel of his stick. This movement is used to keep the ball in the stick after making a catch, after picking the ball up from the ground or while running with it. The stick is grasped with the right

Game Situations

Face-Off

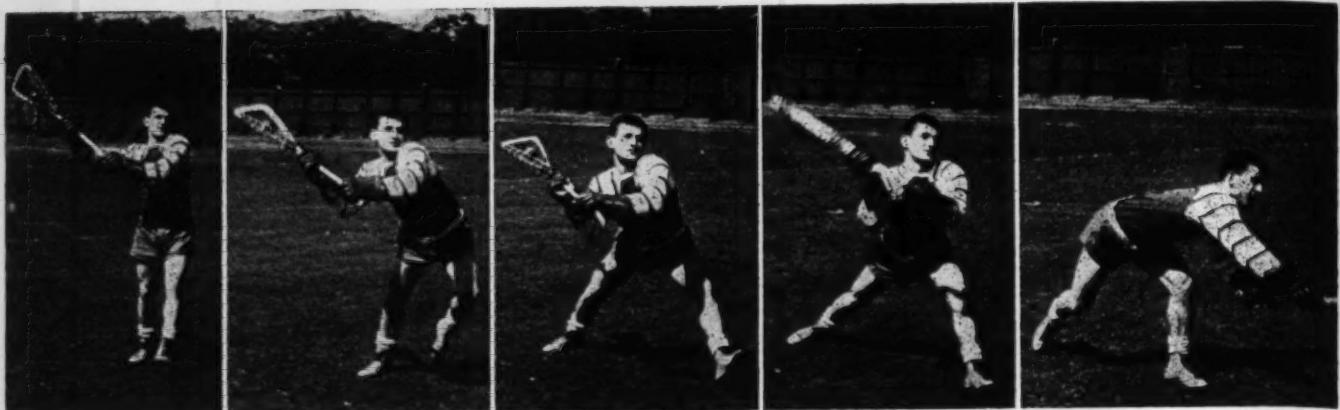
In lacrosse the ball is put in play by the referee who places it between the backs of the opposing centers' sticks. When the whistle blows, the centers try to flip the ball to one of their teammates. In the first strip of pictures on the opposite page, the player on the right (without helmet) has tried to draw the ball and missed. The miss was not accidental but was caused by a clever move on the part of his opponent. The latter, supporting his right elbow with his braced knee, dropped the top of his stick back to let his opponent's stick ride harmlessly over it (No. 4). In No. 5 the forward motion of the left center's stick propels the ball to a teammate. His follow through in No. 6 swings him around in the direction he wants to go. His opponent must turn and drop back to cover him.

Defense

The defense man on the left thwarts the advance of the attacker by extending his stick well out in front and poking checking the attacker's stick. As the offensive man moves, the defender sidesteps with him and keeps facing him. He properly does not cross his feet or start running with the attack man. Note the easy manner in which the stick-handler cradles the ball.

Dodging

In this set of pictures the stick-handler uses a deceptive circular spin to circumvent the defense man. In No. 1 the attacker approaches and fakes to the right. In No. 2 he starts his pivot from his right foot but is careful not to place his left foot (No. 3) too close to the defense man. As he starts his spin in the next picture, he swings his stick around while shifting his weight for the completion of the spin in No. 5. At this point, he is still holding the stick with one hand. However, it is probably more advantageous to have both hands on the stick after coming out of a spin so that the player can be ready to pass or shoot at an instant's notice.



hand on the throat and the opposite hand on the butt. The right arm is bent at the elbow and the forearm is parallel to the ground with the palm up and the stick resting on the base of the fingers. As the hand drops to form a right angle with the forearm, the stick is held by pressure between the finger tips and base. The left hand grips the butt very lightly so that the stick forms an angle of about 30 degrees with the ground.

The cradling motion is a combination of three movements of the right hand and arm. The left hand swings lightly and acts only as a guide for the end of the stick. It never actually turns the stick. The peculiar movement is accomplished by a coordinated twisting of the right hand back and forth accompanied by a forward and backward movement of the right arm and shoulder. This brings the stick to the front of the body and back to the throwing position. The faster the player runs the faster becomes the cradling motion.

The player should learn to throw from the side most natural to him. As in the tennis stroke, the throw is made with the body at right angles

SHOOTING AT GOAL: Beginners have a habit of using a sort of pushing motion in throwing the ball. This is entirely incorrect. The player should be relaxed at all times and the arms should have a free, easy movement. In the first picture of this strip, the player is just settling the stick after bringing it back from a cradle. In Nos. 2 and 3, the weight, which was on the right foot, starts shifting to the opposite foot. As the throw is started the stick is well back with the face up. The palm of the right hand is also facing upward, above the level of the left hand. In the fourth picture, the stick is on its way forward, and in the last picture the whip is complete. The stick has followed through completely with the body and shoulders giving added impetus to the shot. The left arm and shoulder provide most of the power, while the right serves more as a fulcrum.

to the line of flight. As the stick is brought back to the throwing position well over the right shoulder, it is turned and rested on the palm of the right hand with the face up. The stick is grasped firmly with the left hand on the butt (for a right side throw) and the right hand on the throat. On the backswing, the weight is on the right foot and the left hand is low on the stick to prevent the ball from dropping out of the net at the start of the throw.

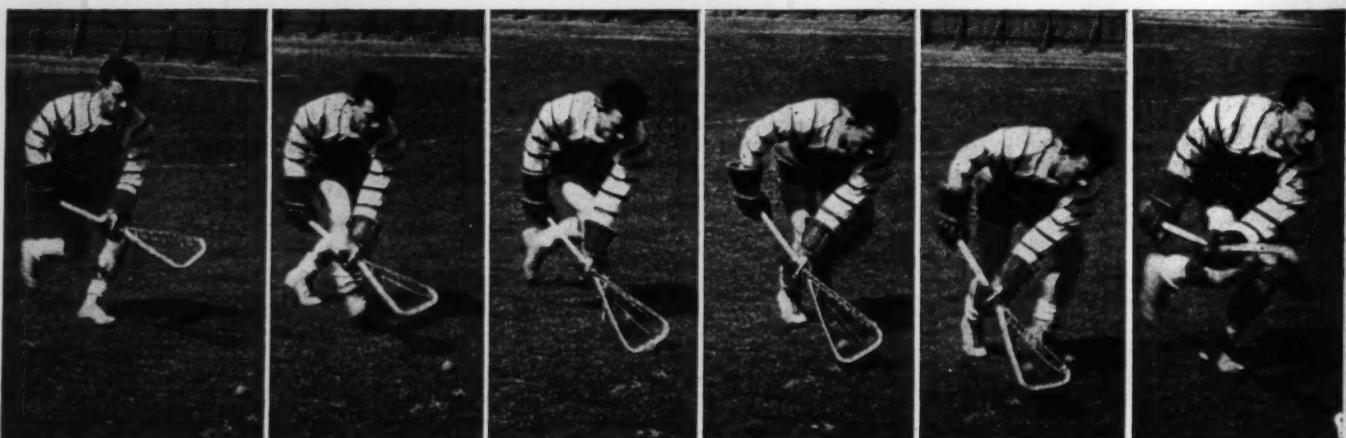
The throw is executed with a full, easy movement, very much in the same manner as a baseball throw. The weight is shifted to the front foot and the ball passes out of the stick over the end. Most of the power is supplied by the lower left arm and shoulder. The right hand, arm and shoulder serve as a fulcrum and guide the direction of the throw, al-

though they also lend some power. The stick follows through smoothly.

Catching, as compared with throwing, is a fairly easy fundamental to learn. The player should be taught how to relax or give with the catch so that he can go into an easy cradle and get the stick back to throwing position. When the ball approaches from the wrong side (the side on which the stick is not carried), the stick must be brought across the body to the opposite side in a counter clockwise motion.

Picking up the ball from the ground is another fairly simple fundamental of the game. The technique can be learned quickly and well. The player grasps the stick firmly with two hands and bends the back and knees so that the stick is as parallel to the ground as possible. The right hand presses the stick to the ground and the left pushes it forward. The ball is scooped up and maneuvered quickly into a cradle. The player should remember to keep the butt of the stick out to the side. This will protect the player against abdominal injuries.

PICKING UP THE BALL: Because the ball is on the ground a great deal of the time, it is important to learn how to pick it up quickly and well. The stick is grasped firmly with both hands, with the butt out to the side. When the player comes within a stride of the ball, he bends naturally and scoops it up in a rhythmical motion. The left hand presses the stick to the ground and the right hand pushes it forward. As soon as the ball is safe in the crosse, the player brings it up into throwing position and cradles. The entire movement is nothing more than a quick bend, a scoop and a cradling motion. Beginners should make sure to go straight at the ball and not to reach out too soon for it. After the scoop, the player should straighten up gradually.



NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL REVIEW

ALTHOUGH attendance figures for the 1939 basketball season fell slightly below par for the past three years, the sport enjoyed what was probably its most successful season in history. In the traditional basketball centers of the country, interest, as expected, remained keen and appreciative. In other sections, there were signs of awakening interest. The paradox of intensified interest and decreased attendance may be traced to an influenza epidemic which hit the Midwest and South at the height of the basketball season. This naturally affected attendance at the state tournaments.

The six states that did not hold championships in 1938—New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Delaware, and California—continued this policy in 1939. With the exception of Delaware, however, each of these states sponsored or sanctioned regional play.

As in the past, the National Catholic High School tournament held annually at Loyola University in Chicago was the only high school championship of national scope. The tournament sponsored by the Council of New England Secondary School Principals Assn. among the six New England states continues to be the only official interstate sectional basketball championship. The two other tournaments that reach over state



ILLINOIS: A Moline forward spears a rebound in an early round game against Wood River High.

Champaign News-Gazette

boundaries—the Eastern States tournament, an eight - team affair in Glens Falls, N. Y., and the South Atlantic tournament sponsored by Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va.—were augmented by a third this year, a southern high school tournament under the sponsorship of Duke University.

From a tactical standpoint, the Scholastic Coach survey brought to light a number of interesting points.

It proved very definitely that the elimination of the center jump has revolutionized offensive basketball. The carefully timed, set type of attack, after a long period of distinguished service, has been relegated to a minor role in most coaching systems. For a scoring medium, nowadays, practically every coach in the country is turning to the fast break, long pass offensive. Only after the opportunity to break fast has failed to materialize or after the break has failed, does the present-day quintet fall back on rehearsed set plays. A glance at the accompanying reports will show that the quick thrust has achieved almost universal favor.

Defensively, the game shows small change. The zone defense is here to stay and coaches are getting used to it. Two years ago, when the popularity of the zone defense was at its height, there was quite a furor about how it was "ruining" the game. There seems to have been no cause for alarm. About three out of four teams are still using the man-to-man defense. It is true, however, that more teams are experimenting with the zone and using it occasionally as an adjunct of the man-to-man.

While most states replied in the affirmative as to whether or not the modified 3-second rule made for a better game, the reports were somewhat vague as to just how this was accomplished. It was surprising to find how rarely the open "keyhole" was used to break up zone defenses.

(Continued on page 16)



CONNECTICUT: Bassick and Central, the state's best, battling it out for the championship.

New Haven Register

State High School Basketball Tournaments, 1939

	\$1.50c	8,300	28,449	8	475	Marshall (Minneapolis)	Mountain Lake	MINNESOTA
(Returns not received in time for publication.)								
Made for a better game.								
Made for a better game by eliminating many of the old three-second rule. There are instructions of how to pivot plays in the keyhole.	\$75 for tour.	4,500	20,000	48	560	A—Jackson B—Oakwood C—Sunrise	A—Falls City B—Prairie C—Ohiowa	MISSISSIPPI
No noticeable difference in game.	\$10 per game							
Made for a better game.	\$15 per game	40c	3,000	8,000	16	16	Stewart	NEBRASKA
NO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN NEW YORK								
Made for a better game.	\$10 per game	50c, adults 25c, students	1,500			2 in each class		
Made for a better game by opening up opportunities for more varied play.	\$75 for tour.	A—\$1 B—75c	A—2,816 B—1,500	A—3,597 B—6,000	8 in each class	226	A—Charlotte B—Mt. Airy L—Conway	NORTH CAROLINA
Made for a better game.	\$10 + for tour.	50c	6,915	24,571	32	1,137	A—Durham B—Cary C—Pilot Mt.	
No noticeable difference in game.	\$40 + for tour.	50c—25c	1,800	4,000	32	720	A—Jamesstown B—Latimore	NORTH DAKOTA
Although the new rule made for a better game, few \$100 for tour. Teams relied on screens or set plays. Most of the shooting was from close in.	\$35c	4,800	16,000	16	/	265	A—Devil's Lake B—St. Mary's	OHIO
(Returns not received in time for publication.)								
There were too many zone defenses used to make \$10 per game a screen offense in the outer half effective.	40c	1,200	2,000	6	29	A—Pawtucket B—Central Falls C—Barrington	A—Hood B—Woonsocket C—Cumberland	RHODE ISLAND
Made for a better game.	\$3 per game	40c-15c	2,000	6,000	26	200	A—Columbia B—Hannah	SOUTH CAROLINA
No noticeable difference in game.	A—\$35 + for tour. B—\$50 + for tour.	A—\$1 B—75c	A—1,000 B—2,200	A—2,000 B—5,500	A—4 B—8	315	A—Rapid City B—Armour	SOUTH DAKOTA
Made for a better game.	\$40 for tour.	25c	1,807	5,896	8	415	Linton (Nashville)	TENNESSEE
The 3-second rule in any form has never greatly affected basketball in Utah where the "firebrand" game has always been popular.	\$25 for tour.	50c	3,000	7,000	8	1,500	Slater-Tanner (San Antonio)	TEXAS
Few schools took advantage of the new rule. Some \$50 + for tour. Coaches stationed fancy pivot men at side of "key", with instructions to take plenty of "cork-screws" shots.	\$1. adults 50c, students	3,300	20,000	16	74	Bear River	Uintah	UTAH
Made for a better game.	\$80 for tour.	50c, adults 25c, students	2,498	10,882	16	295	Blaine	
Made for a better game.	\$75 for tour.	75c	3,200	10,800	8	95	A—Burlington B—St. Michael's C—Port Edwards	VIRGINIA
Made for a better game.	\$70 + for tour.	75c	1,650	15,345	24	424	A—Wauau B—Seneca C—Altona	WEST VIRGINIA
Made for a better game.	\$75 for tour.	50c	2,500	17,000	16	86	Laramie	WYOMING



KANSAS: This band of Winfield Vikings annexed Class A honors for the sixth time in tournament history. None of their four tourney opponents were able to sink more than 18 points.



ARIZONA: In winning the state championship for the second year in a row, Duncan used a shifting zone defense and a change of pace offense which stressed both fast and slow breaks.



IDAHO: A field goal in a sudden-death overtime period earned for the Blackfoot Broncos the Class A crown of the Gem State. The champions attacked with a pivot outside the keyhole.

Interstate Champions

A DISTRESSING ineligibility case cast a shadow over the New England championships and cost Bassick High of Bridgeport (Conn.) its first New England crown. Four days after Bassick's victory over Hope of Providence (R. I.), Co-captain Norman Richel acknowledged that he had reached his 20th birthday last February, the athletic age limit under Connecticut rules. Coach Harry Lyons of Bassick immediately and voluntarily forfeited all basketball victories since the birthday date.

After this startling announcement, the New England committee met by telephone and decided to stage a play-off among the clubs defeated by Bassick in the New England tournament. Central of Bridgeport declined to enter and Hope easily won the crown by defeating Winslow of Maine 57-29.

Seton Hall of New Jersey made a shambles of the eight-team Eastern States invitation tournament at Glens Falls, N. Y. The Jerseyites drubbed St. Francis, 61-33, the first night; Boy's Trade, 45-29, the following evening; and Manlius Prep 49-39 the final night. Another Jersey school, New Brunswick, won consolation honors.

The tournaments in the South had an all-Durham tinge. After winning its own state tournament, Durham of North Carolina went on to pick up all additional laurels lying around. At Lexington, Va., the Bulldogs won the South Atlantic high school tournament by beating Staunton Military Academy (Va.) 45-39; Monroe Aggies (Ga.) 45-33; Greenbriar (W. Va.) 43-22; and Fork Union 41-26. After this victory, Durham returned home for Duke University's first Southern high school tournament. The Bulldogs could not be denied and made it three crowns in a row for the season by turning back Charleston (S. C.) 57-31; Mossdale (Miss.) 34-32 on a last minute shot; and Eastern (Washington, D. C.) 34-20. In these two tournaments, Durham defeated representatives from seven states.

The Bulldogs closed the season with a series of amazing records. They won both their state and the South Atlantic tournaments for two consecutive years, were unbeaten for two years, and averaged 56 and 61 points, respectively, over these seasons.

Five New Jersey Champions

FIVE schools which never before had won a New Jersey state court championship crashed the select circle of winners this year for the first time. Memorial annexed the first Group 4 championship in its history by outsmarting Bloomfield's favored giants, a team with four regulars towering 6 ft. 2 in. or higher. Lodi won the Group 3 crown; Harold G. Hoffman of South Amboy, Group 2 laurels; Seton Hall of South Orange, Group 4 prep school honors; and St. Peter's of New Brunswick, the Group 2 parochial school championship.

The year 1939 will go down in tournament annals as the roughest in history on defending champions. New Brunswick, Group 4 title-holder in 1938 and favorite to repeat, crumbled before Perth Amboy in sectional competition

(Continued on page 18)

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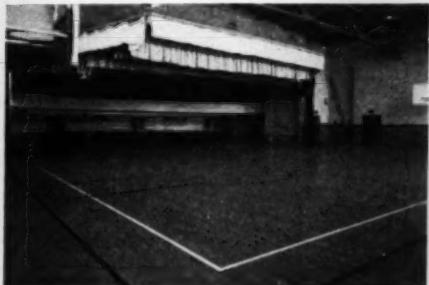
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Basketball Review

(Continued from page 16)

and did not even get to the state semi-finals. Woodrow Wilson of Weehawken, defending Group 3 champion, lost to Lodi in North Jersey sectional play. Princeton, last year's 2 king, bowed to Carteret in an early Central Jersey elimination.

The state's prep school competition marked the resumption of one tourney and the discontinuance of another. Group 4, the major prep school class, resumed play after a year's time-out, but Group 3 competition had to be abandoned due to a lack of sufficient entries.

W. RUSSELL THOMAS

Indiana Goes Conservative

FRANKLIN and Frankfort took the floor in the finals of the Indiana high school tournament with something more precious at stake than the state championship. Twenty-seven teams in the past had won the state crown, and several had succeeded in turning the trick three times. But no team in the history of tournament play had ever won the championship four times. Both Franklin and Frankfort needed only one more victory to go, each having three titles to its credit. Frankfort, under Coach Everett N. Case, annexed their championships in 1925, 1929 and 1936. Franklin was the top team in 1920, 1921 and 1922. Franklin's present coach, Bob "Fuzzy" Vandiver, had been a player on these championship quintets. However, his debut as coach of a finalist was wrecked when a powerful Frankfort team that seemed to improve as it went along, sunk his Franklin five 36-22.

The four final teams used a man-to-man defense. Frankfort and Burris of Muncie used a straight man-to-man



OREGON: This smartly garbed basketball team walked off with Class A honors. The Salem champions relied on a hard driving, fast breaking offense and a unique revolving zone defense.

defense, while Franklin and Bosse of Evansville employed a shifting man-to-man on all screens. As a whole, the teams looked better defensively this year than in the past two years and were more conservative in their general play.

On offense Frankfort used the same type of play they used in 1936 to win the championship. The champions had three men in and two out. The man in the pivot was continually screening the defensive man on the opposite side of the ball, attempting to free his teammate for a cut across the floor to receive a pass. The cutter would then shoot, dribble under or pass back to

the guard. The guards did not drive in much but stayed out and handled the ball rapidly, moving the ball from one side of the floor to the other until an opening presented itself for a shot or cut. The three men in were tall and rangy and followed up every shot for tip-ins. These men did not play in any set position, but set up a continuity similar to a figure 8.

ROBERT S. HINSHAW

Vikings Pick On Pearpickers

OREGON'S 20th annual state basketball tournament was run off at Salem with Willamette University as host. In the A competition, the Salem Vikings defeated the Medford Pearpickers 34-26 in a well played, exciting contest. The champions relied on a revolving zone defense and a hard-driving, fast-breaking offense. During the regular season, they won 18 out of 23 games.

The small school of Oakridge was the class of the B division. The winners fielded a tall, smooth-working aggregation which not only won the B title but placed third in the state meet. Coach Virg Kingsley's team won 25 and lost 2 during the regular season. It piled up 1,017 points to only 597 for opponents. The Giants broke fast on offense and played both zone and man-to-man on defense.

TROY D. WALKER

South Dakota Falls to Indians

AFTER a season during which it blew alternately hot and cold, the Flandreau Indian Vocational High quintet of South Dakota reached its peak during the state tournament and left with the Class A title tucked under its belt. The Indians' play was very steady and brilliant. They defeated Lead in the semi-finals, 24-23, on a basket in the final ten seconds of play. In the championship game against

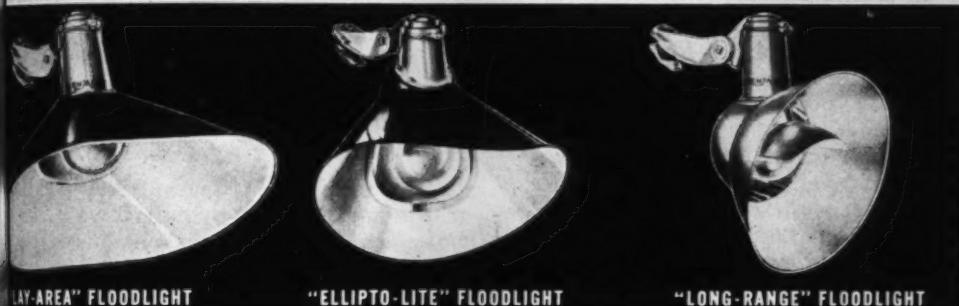
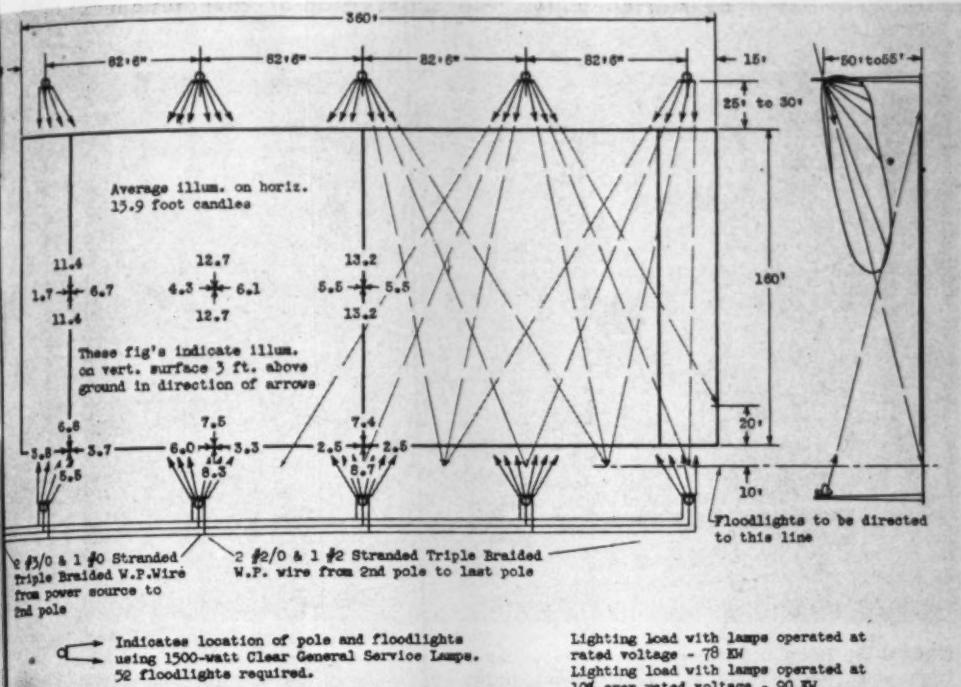
(Continued on page 40)



SOUTH DAKOTA: Exceptional speed and sensational shooting characterized the Deadwood five that won the Class B championship. The Furois brothers (Nos. 33 and 55) sparked the team.

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SIX-MAN IN A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

By A. J. Hypes

One year of six-man football was all that was needed to convince the students of Adrian, Mich., Junior High School of the possibilities of the game as a fall intramural sport. A. J. Hypes, principal, describes the excellent organization of his program and the enthusiastic reception it received by the 700 pupils (seventh, eighth and ninth grades).

SEVERAL years ago we were pressed for a fall sport that would appeal to most of our junior high boys, enrich the physical education and intramural programs and also have a carry-over value for senior high school athletics. We tried touch football, but it did not appeal to the boys. They wanted the real thing: body contact, blocking, tackling. We then gave them the regular eleven-man game. This also failed. A few accidents brought on parental objections, and the game was discontinued. We made the grade on our third attempt. Last spring we installed a six-man program and it neatly filled the bill.

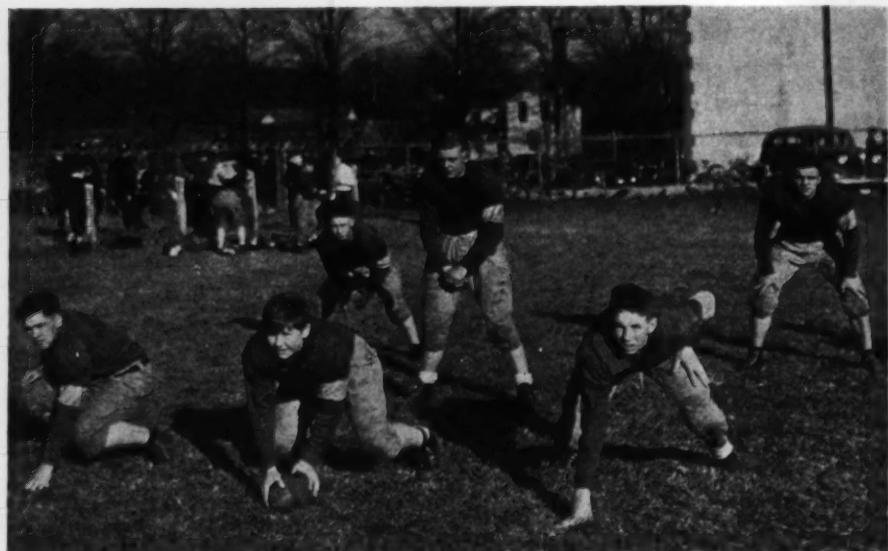
Our first move was to assemble a coaching staff in complete sympathy with our objectives and who were willing to work whole-heartedly for the good of the program. The physical education director agreed to make the six-man game his intramural sport for the seventh grade boys, who are required to take physical education. Three other teachers, one of whom had actual coaching experience, were available. The experienced man was put in charge of the eighth and ninth grade squad. This staff of four guaranteed ample supervision.

Equipment problem

Our next problem was one of equipment. We wanted to give the boys the same protection as senior high players get in eleven-man football. This was the only way to avoid accidents or reduce them to a minimum. We finally purchased 32 outfits (helmets, shoulder pads, pants, thigh guards, kidney pads, and jerseys) at a cost of over \$400. The squad could have used more outfits, but this was a start.

A nice, flat field was found a short distance away from the school building, and two gridirons were laid out side by side. The proximity of the field to the building and the possibility of several teams playing simultaneously on adjacent fields simplified supervision and added to the interest.

Nine teams play the abbreviated game intramurally at Adrian under the supervision of four teachers



Adrian Telegram

CREAM OF THE CROP: One of the all-star intramural football teams at Adrian, Mich., Junior High which was selected by popular ballot at the conclusion of the past football season.

When the plans were presented to the boys and the call for candidates issued, the response exceeded our fondest expectations. The huge turnout made it necessary to classify the boys into teams on the same competitive level. Age and weight were the criteria for the classification of the eighth and ninth grade boys, who were considered as a unit. Two leagues were formed, one of lightweights, consisting of five teams of eight or more boys each, and another of heavyweights, made up of four teams of eight or more boys each.

We did not make the mistake of over-burdening the teams with instruction. Junior high boys want to play, not practice. The coach gave general instructions to everybody on team play, blocking and tackling. Each team captain then took charge of his team. He was responsible for working out plays, conducting practice, developing sportsmanship and seeing that members were informed as to the dates of games. This was splendid training in leadership.

The schedule was so drawn that two teams from the eighth-ninth grade group and two teams from the seventh grade group played each day. This kept all the equipment in daily use. Each team played the other teams in its league once, a champion being crowned at the end of the schedule. In the seventh grade leagues, the two winners had a play-off for the championship. Most of the coaching was done dur-

ing the games. Three men officiated each game, two of whom doubled up as coaches.

All-star games

As the end of the season drew near, the boys selected by ballot two all-star teams in each division. This made possible a Yellow Lightweight team, a Yellow Heavyweight team, a Blue Lightweight team and a Blue Heavyweight team. A big double-header was scheduled between the Yellow and Blue teams to wind up the season. Sports interest in the school reach unprecedented heights during the period preceding the twin bill. The school broke up into two camps, bought miniature footballs (cut in the manual arts department and decorated in the art department) and were either rabid Yellow or Blue rooters by the time game-day rolled around. At 15 cents each, about 600 of these home-made souvenirs were sold.

School closed early on game-day and the entire student body, with a special state motorcycle police escort, marched one and a half miles to the high school football field to see the first annual Yellow-Blue six-man football games. State Director Charles E. Forsythe was also on hand. Revenue from these games made the first payment on our uniforms for the following season.

No varsity team was selected. To
(Concluded on page 29)



... FOR NOURISHMENT ATHLETES NEED

Start Your Boys on This Nourishing Breakfast So Many Great Champions Eat. It's a Winner for Flavor and Food Value!

You know two very important reasons why the young athletes in your charge need a good, nourishing breakfast every morning.

It helps them keep in top condition for active competition right now. And it helps build sound, sturdy bodies that growing boys should have in years to come.

Here's a national champion breakfast designed to handle both jobs the way you want them done—this "Breakfast of Champions," a generous bowlful of crunchy, toasted Wheaties flakes with plenty of milk or cream and fruit.

For winning flavor and keen satisfaction this famous breakfast is the choice of probably more great athletes than any other dish of its kind! And for solid nourishment your boys need every day, it's a champion that belongs in the morning line-up!

Here's a Well-Rounded "Team" of Nourishing Foods!

You see, this "Breakfast of Champions" is a combination of *three basic foods* athletes can use in good amounts daily—whole wheat, milk and fruit. Each is a recognized champion for food value. Together, they make a complete breakfast that's nourishing and satisfying.

Your bowlful of Wheaties gives you abundant food-energy—the "food-fuel" that's the largest single need

in an athlete's diet. Those tempting whole wheat flakes also supply good body-building proteins, iron and phosphorus.

The milk you pour on your Wheaties provides excellent proteins for building firm muscle tissue, plus calcium and phosphorus needed for sound bones and teeth.

Fruit gives you other valuable minerals. And your complete "Breakfast of Champions" delivers Vitamin A, essential to normal growth, the appetite and growth promoting Vitamin B, and Vitamin C, needed daily to help maintain good condition.

Tops for Flavor, Too!

You know the excellent nourishing qualities of whole wheat, but that refreshing Wheaties flavor may come as a distinct and pleasant surprise.

Here is whole wheat in a form that clicks with hearty appetites! Big, crisp flakes with a zippy, malted taste that makes Wheaties the number one favorite of millions!

We're sure that your boys will go for that grand Wheaties flavor. And they'll get real benefit from a nourishing "Breakfast of Champions" every morning.

Why not start them—and yourself—on Wheaties tomorrow! Wheaties is a product of General Mills, Inc.

Wheaties and advertising claims for them are accepted by the Council on Foods of the American Medical Assn.



WHEATIES

WITH MILK OR CREAM AND FRUIT

"Breakfast of Champions"

Wheaties and "Breakfast of Champions" are registered trade marks of General Mills, Inc. Copyright 1939, General Mills, Inc.

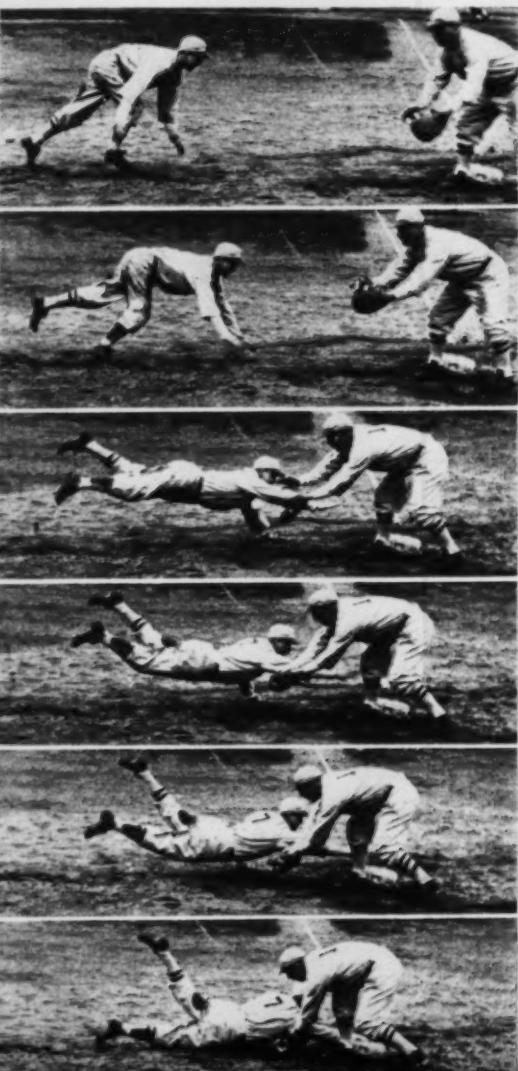
Two Types of Escapes

There are four reasons why a base runner will slide rather than go into a base standing up: first, to avoid over-running the base; second, to avoid the defensive player attempting to make the tag; third, to break up a double play; and, fourth, to get back quickly to a base.

INSIDE HOOK (Left): In this set of pictures, the runner attempts to avoid a tag at third base by the use of a hook slide. Since the baseman is covering the far side of the bag, the slide is necessarily to the inside. The slide is made by throwing the weight of the body away from the line of momentum. As the runner begins fading to the left, he swings the left foot forward and away from the base with the foot turned up so that the spikes will not catch the ground. The trunk turns slightly to the left and the left hand starts falling to the ground to break the shock of the fall. The right arm is flung upward and remains in that position throughout the entire slide, maintaining body balance. The impact and slide is made on the outside of the left thigh and hip. The right leg drags in a bent position and hooks the bag as it comes up to it. When the tagger covers the inside corner of the bag, a smart runner will hook to the outside (right). This slide is executed the same way as the inside hook but with arm and leg action reversed.

There is a variation of the hook slide that is particularly effective when the defensive player is waiting with the ball. Instead of sliding directly into the bag, the runner swings the tagging foot forward just before it reaches the bag. As the player goes by the bag, he can reach for it with the nearer hand or make a quick turn and reach for it with the farther hand.

EXPEDITIOUS RETURN (Below): After being trapped off first, the runner gets back safely with a long, sprawling dive. The action starts with the runner about seven feet away from the bag and apparently a sure out. A headlong dive is about his only chance to beat the ball to the bag. Maintaining a low center of gravity, he steps forward on the right foot and drops both arms earthward (second picture). The left hand touches the ground and the runner takes off from his right foot. As the body hurtles through the air (supported all the way by the left hand), the right arm is stretched forward as far as it can reach. Hence, when gravity and a relaxation of pressure by the supporting hand force the body to the ground, the outstretched hand comes to rest on the corner of the bag.



What is Rule No. 1 for a HEALTHY BODY and CLEAR MIND?

*Read the message on this vital subject by
DOROTHY D. RANDLE
Tennis Coach, Sarah Lawrence College*

A HEALTHY BODY and a CLEAR MIND—these are the two essentials, not only for athletes but for every activity in life.

We know you want to impress this fact on your students. We believe that this new poster—printed on the next two pages—will help you do it. It contains an important message to all high school boys and girls from Dorothy D. Randle, Tennis Coach of Sarah Lawrence College.

How To Use This Poster

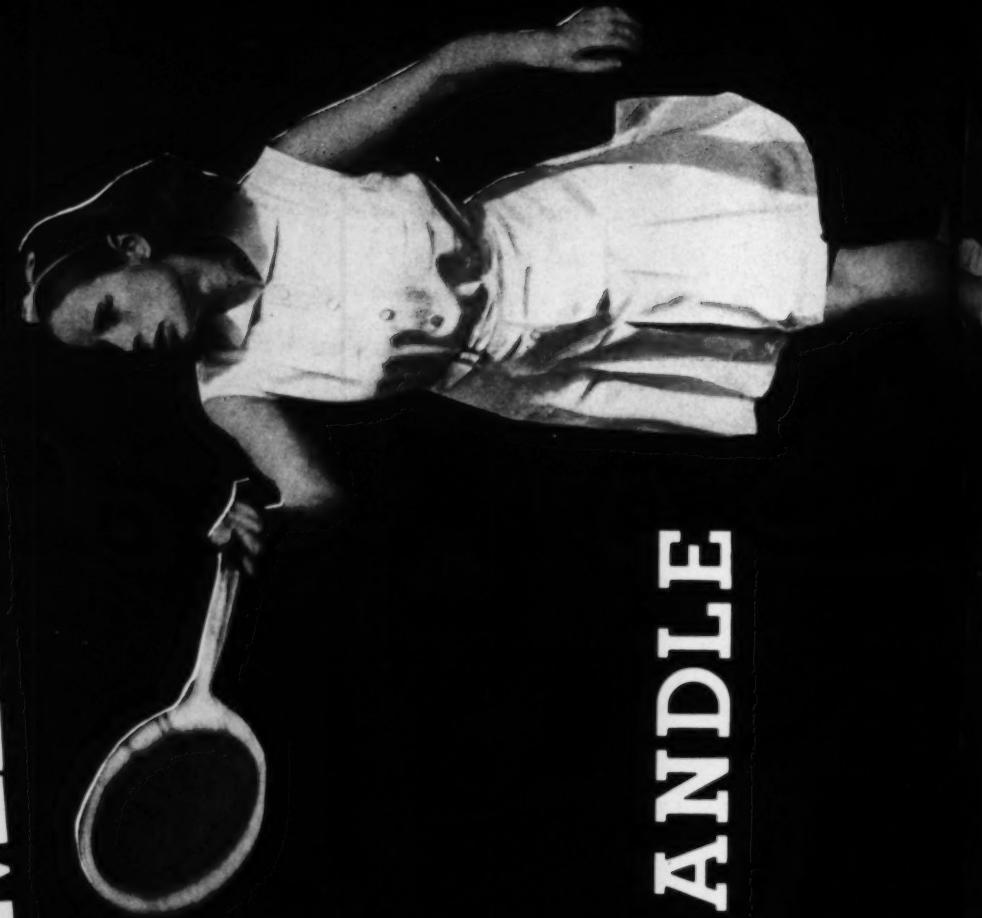
This poster, strikingly printed in two colors, appears on the next two pages. We have placed it here so that you can be certain to have a copy. Remember, as an athletic director and coach, you have a greater opportunity to influence the development of the students in your school than most other members of the faculty. This poster offers you a chance to make that influence more effective than ever before.

The poster can be easily removed without in any way damaging your copy of Scholastic Coach. With a knife, or letter opener, just fold back the two staples in the center spread and lift out the poster. Then mount it on your bulletin board where its message can be read not only by the members of athletic squads, but also by all other students in your school.

If you wish additional posters, we will gladly send you any number up to five from the limited supply we now have. If for some special reason you desire a larger quantity we will endeavor to fill your order. Write direct to this office or use the Master coupon on the last page of this magazine.

ALCOHOL EDUCATION, 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEALTHY BODIES CLEAR MINDS



DOROTHY D. RANDLE



"Our minds and bodies are entitled to the best training possible. That is why we must refrain from the use of alcohol in any form. We should make this our cardinal rule, because we need clear minds and healthy bodies to do our best with the opportunities before us."

Dorothy Draper

Facts in Alcohol Education for Coaches and Physical Education Directors

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL

On the **BODY**

1. Alcohol slows down the removal of lactic acid (the acid formed by sugar every time we exercise). This greatly increases fatigue, as the presence of much lactic acid in the muscles makes them tire quickly.
2. Alcohol interferes with a normal functioning of the body because it dissolves fatty substances and absorbs water from moist tissues.
3. Alcohol interferes with message governing both voluntary and reflex movements of the body, and is the greatest enemy of coordination between mind and body.

On the **MIND**

1. Alcohol impairs the nerve centers in the cortex, making it impossible for the mind to evaluate "messages" received from the sensory nerves. This causes faulty judgment.
2. Alcohol lessens the ability of the brain to keep other centers from acting. This prevents normal "inhibition". It reduces CAUTION and encourages "snap judgment".
3. Alcohol has a tendency to dissolve fatty substances, and since the brain has a high percentage of fatty substances, the use of alcohol impairs the normal functioning of the brain.

IT PAYS TO ORDER YOUR EQUIPMENT EARLY

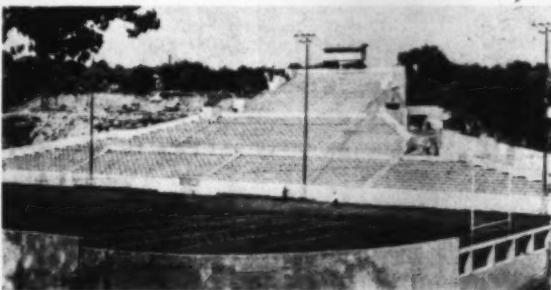
By ordering your Football, Gym and Field Equipment early in the Spring you get Highest Quality, Lowest Prices, Quickest Service



To insure comfort and sanitation, the modern locker room is fully equipped with lockers, benches, foot baths, scales and a towel system.



Whether it's an indoor or an outdoor sport, you can't follow the game without a score-board. A must for the school athletic plant.

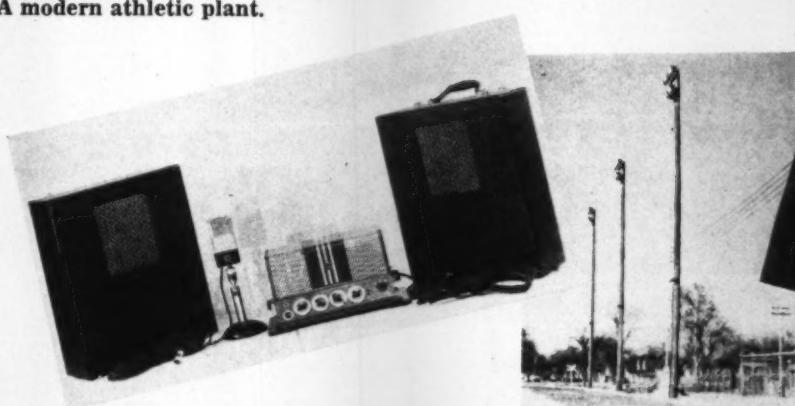


A modern athletic plant.

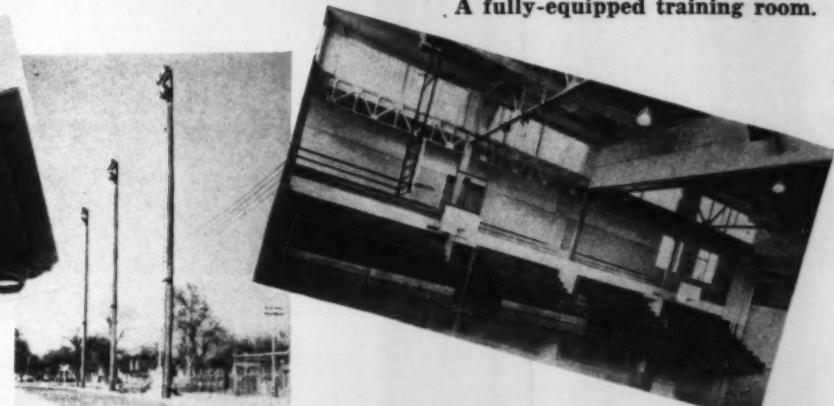
Football styles for 1939. Colorful, lightweight, well-fitting, long wearing.



A fully-equipped training room.



Sound amplifying equipment makes every seat a ringside seat. A wise investment.



A floodlight system means playtime around the clock.

What the modern gym looks like with its folding seats and smooth floor finish.

Place your orders now for

HELMETS • PADS • JERSEYS • PANTS • SHOES • BALLS • BLOCKING AND FIELD EQUIPMENT
TRAINING AND LOCKER ROOM SUPPLIES • GYM EQUIPMENT • FLOODLIGHTS • BLEACHERS

"It Pays To Play" Ball with the Manufacturers



1



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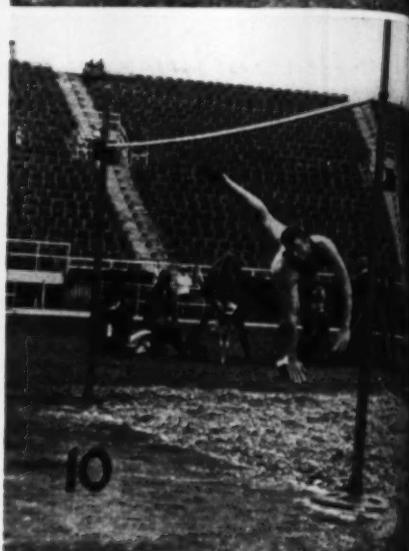
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2



6



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3



12

Six-Man Report

(Continued from page 20)

close the season, a home-and-home series of games was arranged with Tecumseh. The four all-star teams were used in units for the series. Several additional observations on our first experiment with the six-man game follow:

1. A few changes in the rules were made to prevent injuries.

2. Each boy was given a physical examination and required to secure written permission from his parents.

3. About 170 boys played throughout the season. No game had to be postponed because of a lack of players. The captain was required to use every boy for at least one quarter of the game.

4. There were only three injuries during the season that required medical attention—one brused knee, one sprained ankle and one bump on the head. None of these were serious.

Western Roll

(Pictures on opposite page)

In winning the I.C. 4-A crown last year with a record breaking leap of 6 ft. 6 3/4 in., Delos Thurber of Southern California gave Eastern experts a chance to see a western high jumper using a pure version of the western roll. The pictures on the opposite page show Thurber clearing the winning height. The first picture finds him about to address the bar. He gathers himself and beats down forcibly with the right foot. As the foot strikes the ground, the left leg is thrown vigorously forward and upward. The right arm synchronizes with the movement, as in walking or running, and is also thrown vigorously upward and forward (No. 2). This member aids in maintaining balance and in generating lift.

When the left leg is well on its way up, Thurber straightens the right knee and rocks up completely on the toe (No. 3). Here the center of gravity is directly over the take-off foot. The left arm has been thrust upward and now both arms are aiding in the body lift. As the jumper leaves the ground, he begins to flex the right leg and thigh (No. 4) so that when he reaches the top of the bar, these members are in an extremely flexed position (Nos. 5 and 6). Meanwhile, the left leg remains straight (with the toe pointing upward) and is kept high. The principal purpose here is to lift the take-off leg as high as possible, so that it just touches the left.

When Thurber reaches the highest point of the jump (No. 7), his left leg is straight and his right is bent so that the thigh is parallel with the ground. His layout is a trifle cramped at this point, but still effective. He accomplishes the clearance by sweeping the left foot over across the bar, accompanying the movement with a dropping of the right arm and shoulder (No. 8). The right or lower hip is the greatest hazard to clearance here, and Thurber makes a conscious effort to raise it by snapping the right arm back and down and the head backward to the right (No. 8). Thurber then crosses the bar, correctly facing the pit after clearance (No. 9). He makes a relaxed landing on the right foot and hands.

IN EVERY SPORT



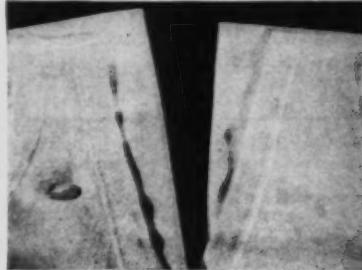
A player can keep cooler physically—and mentally, too—if he is wearing garments that *absorb and evaporate perspiration quickly*.

That's why it pays—in better health and better playing—for your athletes to wear shirts and trunks of Durene mercerized cotton yarn. Laboratory tests by U. S. Testing Co. show that garments made of Durene mercerized cotton yarn absorb and evaporate perspiration *twice as fast* as those of ordinary cotton yarn.

Think what this means—to every player, in every sport. It means he can perspire freely but with comfort. He is cleaner, cooler—and danger from colds, muscular stiffness and chafing is reduced.

Garments of

DURENE
2 Ply Mercerized Cotton Yarns



*A drop of water
tells the story!*

At left: when a drop of water is placed on a shirt of ordinary cotton yarn it remains on the surface. At right: when a drop of water is placed on a shirt of Durene mercerized cotton yarn it is instantly absorbed and quickly evaporates!

Keep Athletes Cleaner, Cooler, More Comfortable!

— *This Tag is Good News* —



You will find this tag on garments made by manufacturers who use Durene mercerized cotton yarns. Every director of athletics and physical education should see that his purchases of knitted cotton garments are made of Durene yarn so his players will feel and look their best. Garments made of Durene yarn keep players cleaner, cooler and provide health protection both on and off the playing field. Durene yarns are found in the best knitted undershirts, trunk shorts, supporters and hose. For a list of manufacturers using Durene yarns write us.

DURENE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Dean Hill, President

468 Fourth Avenue, New York

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY COACHING SCHOOL

August 21—September 2, 1939

The courses to be offered in the University of North Carolina's eighteenth annual coaching school include football, basketball, baseball, track and field, boxing, wrestling, and training and conditioning.

The school will be conducted under the leadership of Robert A. Fetzer, director of athletics at the University of North Carolina. Instruction will be given by the members of the coaching staff of the University.

The staff of instruction will include: Director Fetzer, Raymond Wolf, W. F. Lange, John Vaught, P. H. Quinlan, Bunn Hearn, M. Z. Ronman, M. D. Ranson, and John Morris.

The registration fee of ten dollars will cover tuition for all courses and dormitory room rent. No additional charge will be made for rooming accommodations for coaches' wives.

For illustrated announcement, address
Secretary E. R. RANKIN,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

INDIANA BASKETBALL SCHOOL

AUG. 14-18, 1939

H. C. CARLSON
Univ. of Pittsburgh
Demonstrations by
Pitt Players.

GLENN CURTIS
Indiana State

EVERETT N. CASE
Frankfort, Indiana H. S.

CLIFF WELLS
Logansport, Indiana H. S.

For complete information write

Cliff Wells
Berry Bowl

LOGANSPORT

INDIANA



"Coaching Schools' Who's Who" gives short biographical sketches of outstanding coaches who will serve as instructors in coaching schools this summer. The June issue will contain many more as well as final additions to the Coaching School Directory to be found on page 37.

Alvin N. "Bo" McMillin

INDIANA'S recent football renaissance is a tribute to the fighting spirit and teaching genius of Coach Bo McMillin. The Hoosiers' stock had hit the bottom when McMillin arrived on the scene in 1934, fresh from his successes at Centenary, Geneva and Kansas State.

The Centre College star of another day did not fail the Hoosiers. In his second season as coach, McMillin piloted the Hoosiers into the first division of the Big Ten Conference, something that had eluded Indiana for a long time. The Indiana coach completely sold himself the following year when he again finished in the first division. After this splendid showing, to show how much faith it had in him, the athletic board signed him to a ten-year contract.

McMillin quickly justified this expression of confidence. In 1937 the Hoosiers were right in the thick of the Conference fight. They finished in third place, losing two heart-breakers.

Bo McMillin will be on the football staff at the Long Island University Coaching School.

Bernie Bierman

AS Bernie Bierman's football juggernaut goes rolling along, the distinguished looking coach of the Gophers is having a hard time convincing the public that Minnesota football is not based sheerly on power and magic but on the omnipotent fundamentals of blocking, tackling and speed. His record over the past ten years shows only ten losses.

Bierman embarked on his coaching career after the World War, serving as

head coach at the University of Montana for several years. The bond business took him away from his coaching duties in 1922, but the lure of the game was too strong and he returned in 1923, this time as an assistant coach at Tulane under Clark Shaughnessy. In 1925 Bierman left Tulane to accept a head coaching job at Mississippi A. & M. However, with Shaughnessy headed for Loyola in 1927, Bierman was brought back to Tulane as head coach. After two fairly successful seasons, the Green Wave started to click in 1929 and during the next three years lost only two games.

In 1932 Bierman was appointed to direct the grid destinies of his alma mater, Minnesota. After a first season in which they won five games and lost three, the Gophers hurtled through three consecutive seasons without a defeat until stopped by Northwestern.

Bernie Bierman will be on the football staff at the Daytona Beach Coaching School.

John B. Sutherland

DR. JOHN B. "JOCK" SUTHERLAND, exponent extraordinary of the single wingback formation, is a coach's coach. At Pittsburgh, he grounded his teams thoroughly in fundamentals, avoided overburdening them with superfluous plays and placed the accent on speed and power. A stickler for detail, Jock turned out the powerhouse elevens that kept the public Pitt conscious for 15 years.

Dr. Sutherland emigrated from Scotland at the age of 16, and served for a time on the Sewickley, Pa., police force. Entering the University of Pittsburgh in 1916, he played four years at guard under "Pop" Warner, graduating with honors from the dental school in 1918. He drew his first major coaching assignment in 1919 at Lafayette, where for five years his teams were among the best in the East. He came to Pitt in 1924.

In the early stages of his coaching career, Sutherland employed a replica of the system taught to him by that

old master of the single and double wingback, Pop Warner. Later, however, he employed almost exclusively the single wingback with the weak-side end one yard out. In his 15-year stretch at Pitt, his teams lost only 16 games. Pitt football was dealt a body blow when the maker of all-Americans resigned early this year.

Dr. Sutherland's itinerary this summer includes the West Virginia University Coaching School.

Leo "Dutch" Meyer

WAY down yonder in Fort Worth, Tex., sits a happy man. He is Leo "Dutch" Meyer, coach of the greatest football team in the land last year—Texas Christian University. The Dutchman has been working his magic as head football coach at T.C.U. for four years. During the 11 years before his ascendancy to the head man post, he served as freshman coach. When Francis Schmidt left in 1934 for a position at Ohio State, Meyer stepped in and went right to work developing national contenders. In 1935, the Horned Frogs won ten in a row and seemed headed for the mythical national championship until they were beaten by a touchdown in the last game of the season.

Three years later, Meyer's eleven made the grade. With Vic Aldrich and Davy O'Brien to spark the team, T.C.U. swept over all ten of its opponents and capped off the season with a victory in the Sugar Bowl.

On his rounds of seven coaching schools this summer, Dutch Meyer will serve on the football staff at the Johnstown and the American Football Institute coaching schools.

Frank Leahy

AFTER eight years of line coaching at three big-time institutions, Frank Leahy will branch out on his own this fall. He takes over the head coachship at Boston College. The new mentor brings with him a reputation as one of the most capable teachers of line play in the country.

Born in Winner, S. D., 1908, Leahy, 20 years later, was playing both center and tackle under Knute Rockne at Notre Dame. Following graduation in 1931, Leahy entered the coaching profession as line coach at Georgetown University. The following year he joined "Sleepy" Jim Crowley at Michigan State, and the association was to last for seven years. When Crowley moved over to Fordham University in 1933, Leahy went with him. For six years, Leahy turned out the stalwart forward walls that made Fordham almost touchdown-proof on defense. When Gil Dobie resigned at Boston College last fall, the B.C. athletic fathers offered the post to Leahy.

Frank Leahy will be on the football staff at the Daytona Beach Coaching School.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF FOOTBALL ANNOUNCING



STEVE OWEN
Coach, N. Y. Giants
"Offenses, Defenses"



DUTCH MEYER
Coach, T.C.U.
"Forward Passing"



JOHN DAGROSA
Originator 5-Man Line
"Shifting Defenses"



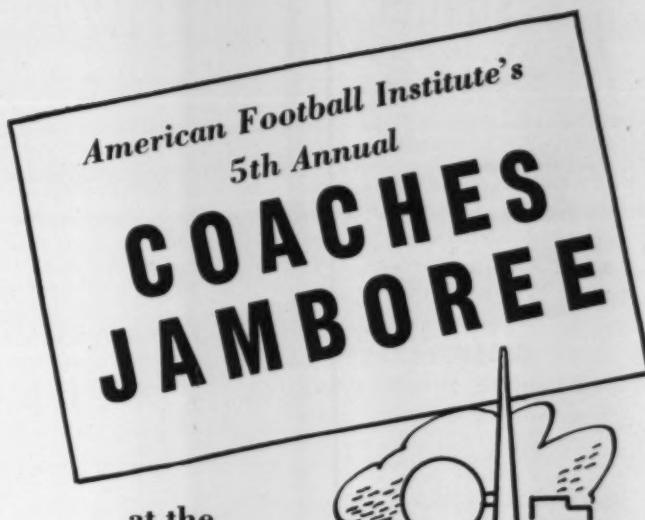
CLIFF BATTLES
Back. Coach, Columbia
"Backfield Play"



"ODIE" O'DELL
Back. Coach, Penn.
"Ball Handling"



STEPHEN EPLER
Orig. 6-Man Game
"Six-Man Football"



at the
Man Building



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NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Two Sessions

JUNE 19-23

JUNE 26-30

Just as the New York World's Fair will preview and typify "The World of Tomorrow"—so also will this 5th Annual Coaches' Jamboree preview and typify "Football of Tomorrow"! The American Football Institute includes in its 1939 array of talent scores of the best known and most successful Professional and Collegiate football headliners. It offers you the latest ideas, not only in college and scholastic coaching, but also in "Pro" work—the fast-moving game with its smart, smoothly-executed technique.

See and hear the game's greatest! Coaches, passers, kickers, blockers, ball carriers, pass receivers, linemen and ends. See them actually demonstrate their ability. In addition to the coaches pictured, the faculty includes: Sid Luckman, Ken Strong, Dave Smukler, Jim MacMurdo, Bill Hewitt, Bob Hall and Dr. Lewis L. Walter. Your tuition includes: (1) Certificate; (2) Souvenir; (3) Writing materials; (4) 6-Man Football Material; (5) 5 admissions to Fair Grounds; (6) Six Features in World's Fair. It also includes private consultation with any of the nationally celebrated coaches and players; hundreds of reels of 1939 Highlights of Sports (many in slow motion) revealing the secrets and technique of the game's greatest players; assistance in securing accommodations of all kinds. ALL FOR ONLY \$18.50, if paid by June 5th. Reservations received after June 5th will be \$23.50.

Make checks payable, and mail all reservations to

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"FRAN" MURRAY
1936 All-American
"Controlled Kicking"



SPENCER BENNETT
Intramural Authority
Free Consultation



MARTY BRILL
Coach, LaSalle Col.
"Blocking, Tackling"

**Seventh Annual
BUTLER UNIVERSITY
COACHING
SCHOOL**

Aug. 7-12, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Paul Brown—Massillon H. S.—Massillon, Ohio

Four consecutive state championships
Lost one game in four years

Ray Baer—Manual H. S.—Louisville, Ky.
National Interscholastic Champions

John Da Grosa — Nationally known
football coach.

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PAUL HINKLE, BUTLER UNIVERSITY
Producer of nationally known quintets

A natural basketball system

24 hours of instruction in this system
Demonstrations by Butler varsity players

Round table discussions—individual in-
struction—motion pictures—recreation

THREE HOURS CREDIT

TUITION \$15, Board and Room, \$10.

For full information write

PAUL HINKLE—BUTLER UNIVERSITY
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Raymond Wolf

ONE of the greatest athletes in the history of Texas Christian University, Raymond "Bear" Wolf in 1939 will be entering his fourth year as varsity football coach at the University of North Carolina. As an undergraduate at T.C.U., Wolf was twice selected as an all-conference guard and performed brilliantly on the diamond, captaining the nine in his senior year (1927). After graduation, he took a turn at professional baseball, signing up with the Cincinnati Reds with whom he finished the season. In his second year a trick knee went bad and his professional career went with it.

During this time, Wolf had been helping coach freshman football at T.C.U. under Dutch Meyer. In 1929, Wolf was elevated to the post of varsity line coach under Francis Schmidt, present Ohio State mentor. Five years later, in 1934, the "Bear" was made athletic director and baseball coach. He relinquished this position two years later for the football coachship at North Carolina.

Bear Wolf will be on the football staff at the University of North Carolina Coaching School.

H. C. "Red" Carlson

PITT basketball, like its football, has commanded the respect and interest of experts wherever the team has played. Carlson's boys are a team of ball-handlers. They have an unusual ability to keep possession of the ball and keep it moving in short, rapid passes within the front court.

This synchronization of teamwork and player movement, identified by such titles as the figure of eight or pretzel offense, is one of Dr. Carlson's original contributions to the game.

The Panther coach won nation-wide fame during the season of 1927-28 when his team went through a 25-game schedule without a defeat, playing the leaders of the Mid-West and the East. Dr. Carlson, as an undergraduate at the University, played football and basketball (he captained the 1917 team, coached by Pop Warner).

Dr. Carlson will be on the instructional staff at the Indiana Basketball Coaching School.

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Bee came to L.I.U. in 1931, following a distinguished athletic career at Davis and Elkins (W. Va.) and Waynesburg College (Pa.), and five years of coaching at Rider College in Trenton, N. J.

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Clair Bee will be on the basketball staff at the Long Island University and West Virginia University coaching schools.

Wallace Wade

THE soft-spoken mentor of the Duke Blue Devils is recognized as one of the finest teachers of the fundamentals of blocking and tackling in the country. In 20 years of coaching, Wade has a record of 153 victories, 31 defeats and 8 ties.

Wade started his coaching career in 1919 at the Fitzgerald and Clarke School in Tullahoma, Tenn. In 1921 Dan McGugin signed up Wade as an assistant coach at Vanderbilt. In the two years he was there, Vandy won 16 and lost none, winning Southern Conference titles each year. He became head coach at Alabama in 1928 and produced a Rose Bowl contender in his second year. In eight years at 'Bama, Wade won 61, lost 13, and tied 8, turning out three Rose Bowl teams.

Two weeks after his 1930 eleven blasted Washington State 24 to 0 in the Rose Bowl, Wade accepted a contract to coach at Duke. In two years Duke was rubbing shoulders with the grid elite. His 1933 eleven waded through nine opponents without a defeat before dropping a decision to Georgia Tech in the final game of the season. Wade hit the jackpot for Duke last season. He developed a team that was undefeated, untied and unscored upon during the regular season. It was his fourth Rose Bowl team.

Wallace Wade's home coaching school engagement is at Duke University.

Steve Owen

THE brawny coach of the New York Professional Giants is a past-master at offenses and defenses and is the innovator of numerous systems.

Owen entered the professional game after graduating from Phillips University in 1925, where he starred in football and wrestling. In 1927 he made his first connection with the New York Giants and for five seasons was one of the greatest tackles in the pro game. Weighing 235 pounds and standing 6 ft. 2 in., he played havoc with enemy lines. In 1930 he was appointed player-coach and has won two world's championships and four sectional titles in the past six years.

Steve Owen will be on the football staff at the Duluth State Teachers and the American Football Institute coaching schools.

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SIX-MAN FOR 1939

By Stephen Epler

Stephen Epler, originator of the six-man football game that is sweeping the country, outlines the general trends of the game and the rules changes for 1939. These changes were made by a special committee of which the author is chairman. The Epler code is not to be confused with the six-man rules that the National Federation publishes in back of its regular football rules book. However, both codes are nearly identical.

THE gain in the number of high schools which played six-man football for the first time in the fall of 1938 was greater than the gains for the previous years combined. There were 1,233 schools that played the game on an interscholastic basis, more than double the 1937 figure of 586. Figures on intramural six-man football were not available in most states, but a nationwide survey showed that at least 540 high schools conducted intramural programs.

In addition to the high school teams there are grade teams, college teams, town teams, club teams and other amateur groups which would probably run the total well above 3,000. Smaller colleges in both Maine and Iowa are playing intercollegiate six-man football. Iowa State, Minnesota, Purdue and other large universities use six-man for intramurals.

Lone Star state leads

Texas, with 125 teams, leads in the total number of six-man schools. However, North Dakota, where nearly two-fifths of all the high schools play six-man, still has the largest percent participation. Nebraska, where the sport originated, is still among the leaders with 70 interscholastic teams.

Although the abbreviated game is less than five years old, our secondary schools are making more use of it as an interscholastic sport than such old timers as soccer, boxing, swimming and wrestling. The Northwest, where one high school out of every seven has a varsity six-man team, still leads the nation. The Northeast and Southeast, with only one in twenty playing, still lags behind the other regions.

Has six-man grown at the expense of the eleven-man game? The fear that it would have haunted many eleven-man supporters. The answer is no; eleven-man football has held its own. The 1938 percent for eleven-man for all states was 42.8, less than 2/5 of one percent variation over 1937 and less than one percent change

from the 1934 figure of 42.2. It is true that some of the small schools which had a hard time maintaining regular football have changed to six-man, but the supersedure has worked both ways. There have been other schools which have been encouraged to take up the eleven-man game after experimenting with sixes. Certainly it is better for a small school to change to six-man than to give up football entirely. Nearly all of the six-man gains have come from that half of the country's schools which played no football previously, and future gains will probably come from the same group.

Rule changes for 1939

The committee made three revisions for 1939. Two of the changes furnish additional safety; the third is a concession to younger players, making the choice of a ball no longer mandatory. In the past, nothing was said was about the size of the ball. And since the six-man code lists only the differences from the eleven-man rules, it was naturally inferred that the regulation football was also considered the standard six-man ball.

The size of this ball has been determined by the college rules makers for college players, and approved for scholastic play by the high school committee. This ball may be perfectly satisfactory for the mature schoolboy varsity player, but in some of the smaller high schools and especially among intramural groups and junior high players the large ball has been difficult to handle and pass. The size of the ball makes it almost impossible for a young player to throw the grip pass. The new provision in the six-man code allows teams to use a size ball they agree is best for the group. It does not require any specific dimensions but leaves this up to the participants themselves. Teams that prefer the large ball can continue to use it.

The six-man rules committee has always endeavored to give the boys a safer game. Starting with the elimination of the dangerous hard cleats, the committee has steadily worked for safer and saner equipment. The latest safety measure requires all the old rigid and hard equipment to have a soft exterior surface. The development of too much of our modern equipment has been inimical to the welfare of the players. First, a hard surface is put on a certain piece of equipment to

protect the wearer. Then, to protect the opponents, more rigid materials must be added to some other article of apparel.

Equipment to protect against equipment does not make sense. The purpose of the gear is not only to protect the wearer but also the players with whom the wearer makes contact. This second function of protecting all players is equally important and is what the new six-man rule provides. It states that all equipment worn containing hard or rigid materials shall have soft exterior surfaces thick enough to protect other players. The referee is given power to disqualify any player wearing equipment dangerous to others.

The rule cannot be expected to change things overnight. Teams must wear out the equipment they now have. However, the hard surfaces on shoulder pads, for example, can be covered with felt padding or sponge rubber anchored securely with tape. The headgear presents a more difficult problem. Many of the iron helmets now in use are forces of destruction. Padding or soft rubber might be glued over the hard crown, but the best solution is for the manufacturers to develop a football helmet without the hard exterior.

Open gates of mercy

The third change drafted for 1939 strikes a blow at one-sided contests. To encourage coaches to use their substitutes when they have a safe lead and to protect inferior teams from a prolonged drubbing, a rule was put into the code providing for a sudden death ending to a game if, at the end of the first half or at any time during the second half, one team is 45 points ahead (not the first team to score 45 points). This is no new idea in sports. Boxing matches are scheduled for 12 rounds but can be ended as early as the first round by a knockout or when the referee decides one fighter is absorbing too much punishment.

The new rule goes into effect only during the second half; the first half must be completed before the game can be terminated. Probably in only a small percent of the games will it be necessary to invoke the rule. Most coaches when they have a safe lead will probably substitute freely in order to let the game run its course. If the losing team cannot match the power of the substitute team, the agony will end when the 45-point lead is reached. The abrupt termination will eliminate injuries that occur during the latter part of one-sided contests.



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Night Lighting

(Continued from page 9)

gated by those planning new installations.

The plan on page 8 is a typical 10-pole layout which would be satisfactory for most high schools and small college fields. Judged by N.E.M.A. standards this lies between a class C and B installation with a connected load of 78 kilowatts at normal voltage or 90 kilowatts at 10 percent over voltage. Foot-candle intensities given are with lamps burning at normal voltage and will be increased approximately 35 percent if lamps are burned at 10 percent over voltage. Although installation costs will vary according to changes in cost of equipment, cost of local labor, etc., an electrical contractor has estimated that this lighting system can be installed at a cost of from \$3,000 to \$3,500.

Floodlighting systems can be provided which will adequately light any field. Schools planning to install lights may obtain assistance in planning layouts and estimating costs by contacting the local power company.



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List of Materials 52 Unit Installation

Description	Quantity
Floodlights with crossarm brackets	52
1500-watt clear general service	52
Lamps	52
1/2 in. by 6 in. machine bolts	52
Round washers for 1/2 in. bolts	52
65 ft. creosoted cedar poles (Flood-light Poles)	10
40 ft. creosoted cedar pole (Service Pole)	1
3 1/4 in. by 4 1/4 in. by 8 ft. fir Cross-arms	12
3 1/4 in. by 4 1/4 in. by 13 ft. fir Cross-arms	12
5 1/2 in. by 13 in. through bolts	24
3/16 in. by 4 in. by 4 in. square washers	48
1/4 in. by 1 1/4 in. by 30 in. flat cross-arm braces	48
3/8 in. by 4 1/2 in. carriage bolts	96
Round washers for 3/8 in. bolts	96
1/2 in. by 3 1/2 in. lag screws	48
400 ampere 3-pole safety switch with fused mains and solid neutral in weatherproof box to house switch and meter equipment	1
No. 4 bare copper wire ground	10 ft.
Ground rod and clamp	1
Wood moulding for ground wire	6 ft.
3 in. conduit	40 ft.
3 in. 3 wire service head	2
3 in. conduit bushing	2
500,000 CM rubber insulated wire	150 ft.
3/0 triple braid weatherproof wire	475 ft.
2/0 triple braid weatherproof wire	670 ft.
0 triple braid weatherproof wire	235 ft.
2 triple braid weatherproof wire	335 ft.
5/8 in. by 10 in. insulated fork bolts	36
Round washers for 5/8 in. bolts	36

Installations should be individually checked for field dimensions.

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Coaching School Directory

AMERICAN FOOTBALL INSTITUTE—Flushing, N. Y. Two sessions: June 19-23 and June 26-30. John Da Giosa, director. See advertisement on page 31.

BOSTON COLLEGE—Boston, Mass. June 26-July 1. Arthur Sampson, director.

BUTLER UNIVERSITY—Indianapolis, Ind. Aug. 7-12. Paul D. Hinkle, director. See advertisement on page 32.

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE—Fort Collins, Colo. Aug. 14-18. H. W. Hughes, director.

DAYTONA BEACH—Daytona Beach, Fla. Aug. 21-26. G. R. Trodson, director. See advertisement on page 33.

DUKE UNIVERSITY—Durham, N. C. July 21-29. Wallace Wade, director. See advertisement on page 33.

DULUTH STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE—Duluth, Minn. Aug. 14-19. Lloyd Peterson. See advertisement on page 32.

INDIANA BASKETBALL SCHOOL—Logansport, Ind. Aug. 14-18. Cliff Wells, director. See advertisement on page 30.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY—Bloomington, Ind. July 31-Aug. 4. Z. G. Clevenger, director.

JOHNSTOWN COACHING SCHOOL—Johnstown, Pa. July 24-29. Albert Rubis, director. See advertisement on page 32.

KANSAS COACHING SCHOOL—Topeka, Kan. Aug. 21-26. E. A. Thomas, director.

LEROY N. MILLS MEMORIAL KICKING SCHOOL—Mamaroneck, N. Y. June 26-28. Ed Storey, director. (For players only.)

LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY—Brooklyn, New York City (N. Y.). Aug. 21-28. Clair F. Bee, director. See advertisement on page 35.

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY—Missoula, Mont. July 5-19. Douglas A. Fessenden, director.

MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE—Spirit Lake, Iowa. Aug. 14-19. J. M. Saunderson, director.

NAMPA COACHING SCHOOL—Nampa, Ida. Aug. 21-25. Harold A. White, director.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE—Flushing, N. Y. Aug. 29-Sept. 2. Stanley Woodward, director.

NEW YORK STATE COACHES ASSN.—Hamilton, N. Y. June 26-July 1. William T. Graf, director.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—Evanston, Ill. Aug. 14-26. K. L. Wilson, director. See advertisement on page 32.

PENN STATE COLLEGE—State College, Pa. Main Session, July 3-Aug. 11; Inter-Session, June 13-30; Post-Session, Aug. 14-Sept. 1. See advertisement on this page.

TEXAS H. S. FOOTBALL COACHES ASSN.—Houston, Tex. Aug. 7-12. W. B. Chapman, director.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO—Boulder City, Colo. June 16-July 22. Dean Harold Benjamin, director.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS—Urbana, Ill. Dr. S. C. Staley, director.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY—Lexington, Ky. Aug. 7-12. M. E. Potter, director.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA—Chapel Hill, N. C. Aug. 21-Sept. 2. R. A. Fetzer, director. See advertisement on page 30.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY—Morgantown, W. Va. Aug. 7-12. Alden W. Thompson, director. See advertisement on page 35.

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If you have something for this column send it to Bill Wood, Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Illinois.

George Crandall, athletic director at Milton College (Wis.), has two entries for the Coaches Corner sweepstakes.

"Once I had a fullback whose chief qualification was doggedness. He never gave up driving until he had ground out the last inch. Once, during a game, he hit through a hole at center only to be nailed on either side by tacklers. The strain was too great for the fullback's belt. The buckle broke and there was a sudden change from churning khaki to gleaming white. This meant nothing to our swashbuckling hero. For fully ten more yards, he stumbled along with the two tacklers and his pants dragging at his ankles. The rest of the players on both teams were either too startled or too amused to lend a hand. After regaining their composure, the players gathered around the ball carrier who, undisturbed by the sensation he had just created, hitched his equipment back into its proper position and calmly went on playing."

"During a semi-pro baseball game at Janesville, Wis., a few years ago, I delivered a low, inside pitch to a batter who fouled it off just enough to cause it to skim over the top of the catcher's mitt. It then glanced off the left hip of the umpire. As I took my position in the box for the next pitch, the spectators started to shout, 'Ump, Ump, you're on fire!' Sure enough, there was a small cloud of smoke rising upward along the umpire's back. The foul ball had ignited a pad of matches in his pocket. Time out was taken for repairs on the umpire's trousers."

Everett McDonald of Amesbury, Mass., gives us a start this time on our trip around the map.

"Here in Amesbury we have just

started a basketball league for pupils up to and including the eighth grade. The opening game of our first tournament was between my team from the junior high school and the team from one of the local parochial schools, St. Joseph's. With only three minutes to go, St. Joseph's led 11-2. Then, in the next two and one-half minutes, the junior high boys sank six shots from the field and one foul throw to win 15-11. The town is still agog."

In our own backyard, the Evanston, Ill., rifle team shot its way to the open team championship in the annual Midwest Junior Rifle Matches with an impressive total score of 1,859 out of a possible 2,000. That ties the record established by Culver Military Academy in 1927.

To Texas now for comment on an item we ran earlier this year. By virtue of its 138-37 slaughter of James Dadey Junior High, the Alexander Hamilton Junior High of Houston, coached by "Bull" Johnson, lays claim to all scoring records for junior high schools.

According to Bill Clegg, coach of this year's Downey, Ida., team, the boys out his way are to be listed among the great shooters of the day. He nominates Ivan Nisson, who tallied 478 points from his forward position without playing in every game, as a runner-up to Iowa's Clarence Shera. Downey won the state Class B title this year with a string of 38 victories out of 41 games. The team's total of 1,678 points for the season represents an unusually good average for high schools.

We have finally been able to get a rise out of Coach M. G. Moore of Milton, Ill., celebrated yarn spinner of the Mid-West.

"We have a pretty good shot here at Milton by the name of George Lemons

whom we would like to place alongside of your 'Schoolboy Scoring King' who rang up 501 points for the season. Although we have never particularly tried to see how many points the boy could score, Lemons has tossed in 1,561 points for us in the last four years. From our corner, this seems to constitute some sort of a record.

Lemons has not missed starting a game in four years, but he has been benched frequently before the end of the half, on occasions when the team was well out in front—not because he needed a rest, but simply to give some of the subs an opportunity to play.

"At Milton we have worked on the 'We don't care who makes them' idea and consequently have never emphasized the high point man idea. Although George is an expert passer and one of the best team players we have ever had, I'll have to admit that the boys have more or less developed the habit of tossing the ball over in his territory when we needed points badly. Maybe he isn't a world beater, but he's been a handy man to have around. We'll stack his seasons' totals up against the best—356, 357, 416 and 432. That's consistency for you."

With a total enrollment of 55, Milton has taken on all comers. Never has it played a smaller school.

A coach often gets a bigger kick out of the success of his boys after they have graduated than he does from their triumphs for him in school. Rocky Hampton, coach at Evanston Township, for example, must certainly be proud of Don Heap and Bob Voights, star Northwestern University athletes who had also starred at Evanston under "Rocky." Don and Bob are to be the new coaches at Illinois Wesleyan University. Don is to be the head football coach, and Bob will take over the basketball duties.

BILL WOOD

Girls' Basketball Rules for 1939

AFTER careful study, the Committee on Women's Basketball drafted seven major changes and additions in the code for 1939-40. The new legislation follows:

TIME-OUT. The number of time-outs permitted at the request of the captain has been increased from two to three. It was felt that any greater number would tend to break up the game too much. As it is, there are numerous occasions when players may relax; such as, during time-out for substitution, when play is in the other section of the court, when a foul is called and after a goal is made.

RE-ENTERING THE GAME. A player who has left the game for reason other than disqualification may now re-enter twice. The re-entry cannot be made during the remainder of the same quarter. The player must wait for a subsequent quarter before returning.

TIE BALL. When two players of opposing teams place one or both hands on the ball simultaneously, a tie ball is to be called. At first glance this may appear to be a radical change since the rule used to stipulate that both hands had to be on the ball in order to constitute a tie ball situation. The rule change, however, does not permit a player to place her hand or hands on a ball already in possession of an opponent.

TRAVELING. A two-step will be permitted only when the player is receiving the ball on the run. This change has been made in order to prevent injuries which occur from attempts at sudden stops. When bouncing the ball herself, a player is permitted only one step in which to stop.

PIVOT. Regardless of her method of stopping, a player wishing to pivot may now use either foot as the pivot foot.

BOXING-UP. The question was frequently asked during the past year as to what constituted a successful pass by a player who was boxed in the act of throwing for goal. This has been clarified to read that if the goal is made, the pass is to be considered a successful one and boxing is not to be called. In the event the goal is not made, it is considered an unsuccessful pass and the boxing-up is called.

DURING A FREE THROW a player who interferes with the progress of the ball on its flight toward the basket or who attempts to disconcert the player on the free-throw line shall be charged with a technical foul.

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MAIL COUPON TODAY

Basketball Review

(Continued from page 18)

Rapid City, they tied the score with ten seconds to go at 30-30. In the overtime, a field goal, scored after 40 seconds of play, won the game.

The colorful Indian team displayed a smooth working offense which varied from a slow, deliberate type of ball to a very fast break. Defensively, it used both a zone, with three men out and two in, and a man-to-man which at times extended over the entire court. Marlin Henderson, forward, was the team's outstanding scorer. He chalked up 12 points against Lead and 15 in the finals.

In the B tournament, an increasingly popular event in South Dakota, Deadwood, a Black Hills team, went through to the finals by eliminating Langford and then Arlington, defending champion. Deadwood won from Armour in a hair-raising final which was a battle from start to finish.

R. M. WALSETH

Illinois Game Scores Soar

THE state basketball finals in Illinois proved to be one of the most colorful tournaments in years. Sixteen teams participated. Fifteen of them were winners of their respective sectional tournaments and the sixteenth was the city champion of Chicago. These participants ranged in size from Bradley with an enrollment of 194 students to Lane Technical High School of Chicago with 8,541.

Although there were no overtime contests, the games were closely contested. Most of the teams were high scoring combinations. The average number of total points scored per game was 66.1 as compared with 61.0 last year and 51.7 for the three previous years. This high total was due to several factors. Practically every team used a fast break. Some quintets used a more deliberate style after they had obtained a lead, but in every case the team which happened to be behind was shrewd enough to spread its defense over the entire court so that it was almost impossible for any team to use a delayed attack for any great length of time.

The Rockford champions had a powerful team that used a fast break exclusively. The five seemed to improve as it progressed and played its best game in the finals against Paris. The champions' attack was well balanced and developed with lightning speed. Captain Stasica was an unusually good dribbler and it seemed almost impossible to stop him from tossing in one-hand lift shots from the vicinity of the free-throw circle. Wallin, Rockford's tall center, was effective on rebounds. When the opponents attempted to use the old sleeper play, Wallin covered the defensive basket while his teammates used a four-man offense. Alonzo, Anderson and Speck employed a criss-cross formation on the offensive end of the floor which dazzled the spectators and kept the opponents' defense shifting rapidly to avoid screens. Speed seemed to be the secret of the team's success.

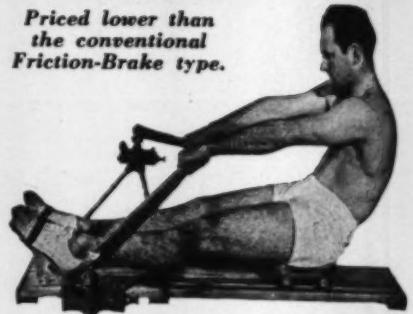
Paris had a well-balanced team that played smart basketball. They depended a great deal on deceptive fake

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pivots and formations designed to draw the defense away from the choice shooting spots. Henson, Hooker and Humerickhouse were unusually effective near the basket. All of them used a deceptive fake in one direction and then whirled to shoot from another angle, the ball often changing hands as the fake was made.

H. V. PORTER

Connecticut Finals Runaways

CONNECTICUT fans this year enjoyed what were probably the most thrilling elimination rounds in history and also the most lop-sided finals. In the elimination rounds, at least six Class A games were deadlocked at the half; there were overtime contests and in most games, winners were in doubt up to the last few minutes. In the championship games, however, the three victors each won by at least ten points. Bridgeport Central won the Class A crown by defeating Bassick (also of Bridgeport) 35-25; East Hartford lifted the B diadem by trimming Manchester Trade 48-33; and Ellsworth Memorial of South Windsor drubbed Farmington 39-21 for the C-B championship.

Bridgeport Central, coached by veteran Ed Reilly, was without doubt the hottest tournament club since Meriden won the championship in 1936. It had the two leading scorers of the tournament in Monsi, 39 points, and Barney, 33. Monsi thrilled a packed Arena by sinking 22 points in the New London Bulkeley game, a quarter-final contest in which the lead changed hands practically every time a player scored. Central employed a man-to-man defense with a quick break offense. It had been beaten twice during the regular season by Bassick but emerged victorious in the final game to win the crown.

HUBERT J. CANNON

Winfield Cream of Kansas

CLASS A basketball supremacy returned to the Ark Valley League this year as Winfield High, league champions, defeated El Dorado, conference runner-up, 22-18, to annex its sixth state title. Another Ark Valley team, Arkansas City, reached the semi-final bracket to give the 28th annual tournament an even more decided Ark Valley tinge.

Paced by Gerald Tucker, 6 ft. 3 1/2 in., 185-pound junior star, Winfield lost only two games during the season, both in league competition. The entire Viking offense was built around Tucker at center, who with another year of eligibility still ahead of him, is already regarded as one of the cleverest post men ever seen in Kansas high school circles.

On defense Winfield deployed in a very effective zone, either a pressing zone or a retreating zone, depending on the offense encountered. Proof of the effectiveness of the Viking defense may be gleaned from the fact that none of the four Winfield opponents in the tournament were able to score more than 18 points against the champions.

After a lapse of a quarter of a century, Reno Community High of Nickerson returned to the state championship circle by fighting its way through to the Class B crown, outscoring Bison, 41-36, in the finals.

(Continued on next page)

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LOCAL interest in the Crown Point High School football team hit a new high last fall when G-E floodlights were installed on the athletic field and games were played at night. Gate receipts jumped 63 per cent, and residents who had not been able to attend Saturday afternoon games became ardent supporters of the team. The quality of the lighting brought universal praise from coaches, players, and fans.

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Basketball Review

(Continued from page 41)

Indians Repulsed in Nevada

COACH LEE LISTON'S Panaca team from southern Nevada annexed the state championship in one of the most hectic tournaments ever held in the state. The final game found the ultimate victors trailing the Stewart Indians all the way and then tying the score just as the gun sounded. In the sudden-death over-time, the Indians were the first to score on a foul. As the end of the three-minute period drew near, an Indian fouled Jeffs of Panaca, who made good both shots to win the game and the championship by one point.

Panaca scored most of their points on a fast break with three men coming down the floor. If the break did not produce results, the two guards and the center worked the ball into the offensive court where Panaca tried to reach home with short, fast passes. There was no set pattern to the offense. Practically all Panaca's shooting was from in close. The boys repeatedly spurned set shots from the floor, preferring to get in close for lay-ups and one-hand shots. On defense, they used a strict man-to-man from the center line in.

With the exception of one or two teams, which attacked deliberately, most of the tournament teams kept the ball moving very rapidly on offense. The one-hand shot was very much in evidence, overshadowing the lay-up and the set shot from the floor. The man-to-man was the most popular form of defense. These defenses were forced to play all over the court during the latter part of many games due to the unusual closeness of the scores. The increased number of time-outs in the rules this year resulted in a faster game throughout the state. These short rests evidently revive the players and give them energy to continue at a fast pace.

H. E. FOSTER

Daytona, Dixie Florida Winners

WINNERS and runners-up from each of the four regions of Florida convened at the Miami Beach Senior High gym to battle it out for the Class A championship of the state. After two preliminary rounds, Daytona Beach and Orlando, dark horses both, lined up for the all-important game. The game was a nip-and-tuck affair with no more than four points separating the teams until late in the fourth period. The first half ended 14-14. At the end of the third period, Daytona led 21-18 and managed to hold this lead to win out 26-21. The victory avenged two early season defeats by Orlando.

Orlando relied mainly upon a fast-breaking offense augmented by a shifting man-to-man defense. When forced to use a slow break, the losers passed the ball back and forth until they had a chance to whip it in to Morris, the center, who cut across laterally in front of his own basket, meeting the ball and using a beautiful jump and pivot shot.

Daytona employed a fast break for the most part. Two tall boys were set up on each side of the free-throw lane to handle all passes from the guards

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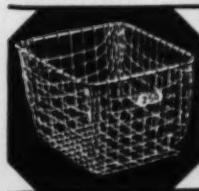
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in the back-court. The pivot men would fake a shot in one direction, then wheel and attempt to scoop a shot under their guard's arm in the other direction, a type of shot that is very easily fouled.

HARRY G. KEMMER

Dixie High of Cross City, seeded number 1 in the Class B tournament, defeated Perry 21-14 in the finals. Displaying a tight man-to-man defense and an excellent combination slow-fast breaking offense, Dixie won the title for the second successive year. Coach Spurgeon Cherry's offense was built around three veteran all-state players.

DWIGHT M. ALLEN

Duncan Retains Arizona Title

PICKING up momentum as it went along, Duncan High reached the top of its game in the finals against a spirited Benson five and won the championship of Arizona for the second consecutive year. The champions used a tight, shifting zone defense and both a fast and a slow breaking offense. Every player was a ball hawk, but Captain Eugene O'Dell, veteran of the 1938 championship quintet, was easily the outstanding player on the team. At the close of the tournament he was unanimously elected captain of the all-tourney team.

Benson was the surprise of the tournament. Although it failed to place as one of the three best teams in its district, and only got into the championship round of 16 by being selected as the team-at-large, Benson made its presence felt early in the tournament with a 39-29 victory over Phoenix, conquerors of the Globe pre-tourney favorite (36-17). The team used a shifting man-to-man defense and pressed opponents all over the court. On offense, the runners-up used a fast passing game, and relied on the short shots of Tony Judd and Julio Cerirol, forwards, to score. A small team, Benson was worn down by rugged Duncan and lost by seven points.

DON PHILLIPS

Hope Runs High in Rhody

RHODE ISLAND high schools are divided into three classes, A, B, and C, respectively, according to enrollment. At the conclusion of the regular season, the two smaller classes (B and C) play a two-out-of-three series for the right to play the winner of Class A. Hope of Providence won the A title and was the team to beat.

In the small class series, Cumberland, winner of Class C, lost two straight games to Woonsocket, B winner. Both these teams used a man-to-man defense with a fast break from which the players would shoot from all angles. Woonsocket had a spectacular player in Merrette, who set an all-time record for scoring during the regular schedule. His eye was as keen as ever in the series against Cumberland and the Class C champions succumbed without winning a game.

The following week Woonsocket and Hope of Providence, winner of Class A, met in a two-out-of-three series for the state championship. Hope was conceded to have the best all-round

(Continued on next page)

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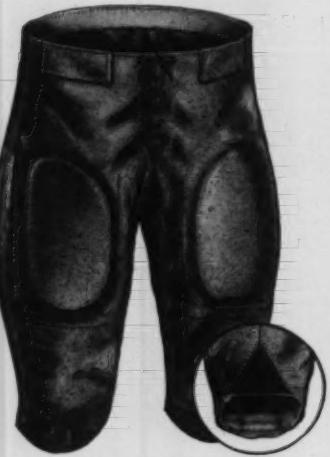


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Basketball Review

(Continued from page 43)

aggregation ever assembled in the state. There wasn't a weak spot on the club; every man could handle a ball well, shoot accurately and play good defensive ball. Its record speaks for itself—22 straight wins.

In the first game of the championship series, Merrette could not be stopped and Hope was almost upset. However, the all-conquering quintet had too much all-round power to go down and won 43-41 in an overtime game. The second game was a cinch. Hope drubbed the gallant Woonsocket five, 46-28.

CLIFFORD B. GOOD

Durham Mops Up in South

DURHAM'S team of giants, with a record of 43 consecutive victories, was probably the South's strongest high or prep school basketball team during the 1939 season. After gaining their second consecutive North Carolina Class A championship by beating Charlotte 34-22, Durham's Bulldogs traveled up to Lexington, Va., and successfully defended the title they won last year at the South Atlantic High School tournament, beating Fork Union Prep 41-26 in the finals. The Bulldogs, coached by Paul Sykes, then made it three crowns in a row by polishing off Eastern High of Washington, D. C., 34-20, in the final game of Duke University's first annual southern high school basketball tournament.

Perhaps the chief development in North Carolina basketball this season was the organization of a Class C division, open to all schools with an enrollment of 200 students or less. Due to its size, Pilot Mountain, winner of the B championship for the past two years, was compelled to cast its lot with the C division. It became the state's first C champion in history by drubbing Conway 45-25 in the championship game. Cary nosed out Mt. Airy 20-17 to win the Class B crown.

TOM BOST JR.

Broncos Throw Boise in Idaho

THE Idaho tournaments were conducted on a single elimination basis with a consolation bracket for the first round losers. In the Class A tournament, the Blackfoot Broncos defeated Boise in the finals by scoring a goal in a sudden-death overtime period. Downey won B honors by taking Ammon into camp.

In A play, Boise and Sugar-Salem used a fast break, Boise interjecting some set plays at times but Salem disdaining deliberate play at all times. The other A teams used semi-fast break offenses, with Pocatello and Idaho Falls occasionally falling back on set plays. Blackfoot, Pocatello, Buhl and Idaho Falls used a pivot man outside the keyhole. Defensively, the man-to-man was the stock defense, every team using it.

In the B tournament, both finalists used a fast break offense with pivot-post men. Downey sometimes dropping into a double pivot-post set-up. Both teams relied on zone defenses. The other teams in this class depended upon a semi-fast break and set plays to get through the defense.

E. F. GRIDER

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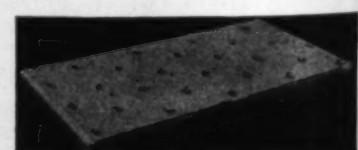
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Hodags Rout Wisconsin Foes

AFTER disposing neatly of Eau Claire and Stevens Point in their first two games, the Wausau defending champions could not stave off the great rush of Rhinelander in the finals and lost their Wisconsin Class A crown 46-29. The Rhinelander Hodags, led by their great scoring ace, John Kotz, won the title in more or less of a romp. Their task of eliminating Wauwatosa, Shorewood and the defending champions was nothing more than routine for this stellar aggregation. Kotz set new scoring records in state tourney play of 28 points for a single game and 64 points for three games.

Watertown became the new Class B champions by beating Neenah 33-28 in a bitterly contested finals. The balanced Watertown five had everything necessary to make a champion. It had drive, speed, a potent attack and a sturdy defense.

The Altoona C champions were a team of battlers. They came from behind in all three of their games to nip their foes at the wire and grab a well-deserved crown. The team showed terrific drive and fire and superb shooting in the closing moments of every game. In the finals, Altoona defeated Port Edward 44-33.

Michigan's Peninsulas

MICHIGAN continues to sponsor two big sectional tournaments rather than one state-wide championship. A four-class tournament is held for Upper Peninsula schools and another for teams in the Lower Peninsula.

In the Upper Peninsula finals this year, Bergland defeated Pequaming 31-16 for Class D honors. Crystal Falls trimmed Marquette Baraga 41-26 to capture the C title for the second consecutive year, and Iron Mountain became the B champions by virtue of a thrilling victory over Iron River, 32-30.

In the Lower Peninsula finals, Muskegon-St. Joseph won from Dryden 16-15 in Class D. Flint-St. Mary's climaxed a highly successful season with a conclusive victory over Holland-Christian, 31-21, in Class C. Albion lifted the B crown after a hard tussle with Grand Rapids-Christian, 33-32. In Class A, Flint-Northern became the first school in the state to win the title three times by defeating Muskegon Heights 37-27.

CHARLES E. FORSYTHE

Erudite Five Chinook Victors

THE Hoquiam basketball team that walked off with Washington honors may not have been the greatest quintet in the history of the state but it certainly was the smartest, academically speaking. Here was a squad of ten players every one of whom had a three-year scholastic average of at

(Continued on next page)

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GYMNASIUM MAT FELT

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Genuine OZITE All Hair Gym Mat Felt is heavier and denser than ordinary cushion felts. The laminated construction, shown at right, insures a smooth flat lie, free from lumps and bumps. Platen-process felting assures complete freedom from broken needles that can be so injurious to the users. For safety, comfort and longer life, INSIST on gym mats filled with Genuine OZITE All Hair Gym Mat Felt!

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SAFE! NO DANGER OF BROKEN NEEDLES

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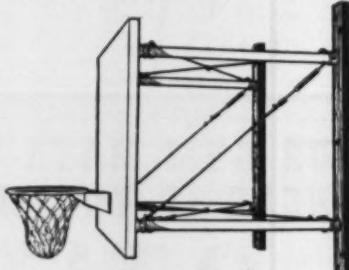
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Sample to Coaches and Trainers

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TENNIS

Budge on Tennis, by Don Budge, \$2.
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1939 Lawn Tennis Manual, by Budge, Perry, Vines, and others, 50c.
All sent postpaid. Send check with order.

Scholastic Coach Bookshop
Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Basketball Review

(Continued from page 45)

Least 86 percent. And seven of the ten had averages over 92 percent!

Brawn and brain may not always mix, but you would certainly have a hard time convincing Hoquiam's tournament opponents of the fact. After two fairly easy victories, the Hoquiam team met its only hard test of the tournament in the semi-finals against Longview. The latter was downed only after an overtime period, 25-24. In the finals, Hoquiam drowned Blaine under a deluge of baskets, 35-22.

A. W. BURROWS

Ohio Diadem to Akron North

FOR the second time since 1935, Akron North passed every test successfully in the Ohio tournament to earn the Class A championship of the state. The champions averaged 42 points per contest on 70 field goals and 28 fouls. On attack they broke fast and then fell back very rapidly into a shifting zone defense.

It was in the semi-finals against Bellefontaine that Akron demonstrated its championship caliber. Bellefontaine started off like a whirlwind, holding a 9-6 advantage at the end of the first quarter. Paced by Ralph Vinciguerra, who scored 12 points, North stormed back and went on to win 35-30. Again in the championship game against smooth-working Roger Bacon, it was Vinciguerra who meant the difference between victory and defeat. On several occasions when the game was still in doubt, the Akron forward broke through the Bacon defense for vital lay-up baskets.

The Class B championship was won by a sturdy North Canton quintet which scored 44 field goals and 27 fouls in four games. The B victors operated from a set offense coupled with an occasional fast break. Defensively, they relied on a tight man-to-man. The new B champion had it much easier in the semi-finals than its bigger brother. Canton, led by its all-state guard, Sterling Pollock, who scored 13 points, decisively defeated Butler 29-14 and advanced to the finals against St. Mary's of Sandusky.

EARL A. HICKMAN

Vermont Winning Coach Faints

THIS year, as last, the 95 schools under the Headmasters' jurisdiction were grouped in three classes, A, B and C, according to their boy enrollment. The standards were raised somewhat and, as a result, only 17 Class A schools were left. There are now 30 B units and 48 C schools.

The B and C tournaments were held simultaneously at Montpelier and White River Junction, respectively. Each tourney was an eight-team, two-day affair. Poultney defeated St. Michael's of Montpelier 18-17 for the B title, and Williamstown won the C crown by turning back St. Michael's of Brattleboro, 27-24. The B finale was a classic. St. Michael's, unbeaten in 18 straight games, held a 17-14 lead with a minute or two to go. Poultney then sank two long shots to win—while Coach Charlie Prentiss fainted dead away!

Eight Class A teams met a week later for a two-day tourney at Burlington. Burlington, Cathedral, Spaulding and Bellows Falls survived the first round, after which Burlington and Cathedral, arch city rivals, hurdled their semi-final tests to hook up in the finals. Cathedral won going away, 43-22, the most lop-sided victory in tournament championship history.

HAROLD CHANDLER

North Dakota Champions

A NEW Class A champion was crowned in North Dakota when Coach Ernie Gates' Jamestown Blue Jays, after turning back Osnabrock and Grand Forks in the preliminary rounds, fell on a tired Devil's Lake quintet in the finals, and won going away, 37-20. Bismarck captured third place, Grand Forks, fourth, and Fargo, 1938 champions, the consolation.

In the B tournament, St. Leo's of Minot repeated its 1938 victory by coming from behind against a great Larimore five, and winning 36-32. With five minutes to go, St. Leo's was trailing 30-24. The champions then went to work and in a thrilling stretch drive, tied up the score at 30-all. Larimore then forged ahead with a field goal, but the courageous Lions, nothing daunted, sank three rapid baskets to win out by four points.

The officiating was excellent. The officials gave the shooter ample protection, used slow whistles on held balls and kept the game going at a fast tempo.

GEORGE MELLEN

Oklahoma's A, B, C's

FIFTY-NINE more teams than ever before entered Oklahoma competition leading to the championships in Class A, B and C. In the A division, all teams used a delayed attack and a tight-man-to-man defense, with the exception of two teams which played zone. Tulsa Central and Oklahoma Central went into the finals and played a game of true championship caliber.

The style of play used in the B and C classes mostly featured the zone defense and the fast breaking offense. Hollis, the B winner, had three exceptionally tall boys who guarded their defensive basket with remarkable success and were difficult to stop around the offensive basket when they started to throw up one-hand shots. Hollis trimmed Cherokee in the finals, 31-20.

Hastings, the runner-up in Class C, averaged over 6 ft. in height, and used the zone defense with great success until it met undefeated Nuyaka in the finals. It was the continual hustling of the smaller Nuyaka boys that brought them victory, 39-36.

LEE K. ANDERSON

(Concluded on page 48)



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LOUD SPEAKER Portable unit
AMPLIFIER designed for classroom, auditorium, gym, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile range outdoors. Tone qualities equal to finest radio. Hundreds in use. Write for two weeks' trial offer and guarantee.

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ATHLETE'S FOOT PREVENTION

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SAFE - ECONOMICAL

Relieves burning feet.
Students like it.

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100% SATISFACTION IN
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OTHER LISTINGS AND SIGNATURE FORM ON PAGE 48

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(See page 47 for other listings)

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- Information, girls' gym suits

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Basketball Review

(Continued from page 47)

Brother Act in Kentucky

SIXTEEN teams descended upon the University of Kentucky for the high school basketball finals, and after three rounds of play, two teams, Hindman, of southern Kentucky (population 615), and Brooksville, from the north (population 508), remained to fight it out in the finals. Brooksville won in a sensational, thrill-packed game, 42-39.

Brooksville was sparked by a pair of brothers, Warren and Marvin Cooper. The former scored 21, 23, 20, and 10 points in the four tournament games, while Marvin hit for 7, 12, 4, and 10 from his guard position. Both were picked on the all-state team. Brooksville, coached by Herman O. Hale, featured a fast breaking offense of two or three lanes. The writer would call its defense a change of pace, man-to-man. It consisted of a relaxed man-to-man, a tight man-to-man, and an all-court man-to-man.

WILLIAM J. FOSTER

Nebraska's Three-Class System

A NEW champion was crowned in each of the three tournaments that Nebraska conducts simultaneously for its Class A, B, and C schools. The tournaments were thrilling from start to finish with Class A producing three extra period games, two of them occurring in the first round of play.

In the A division, Coach "Jug" Brown's superb Falls City team came from behind in the last 50 seconds of play against Jackson of Lincoln and won 25-20. Brown's team won the championship the hard way, trailing Jackson 9-2 at the end of the first period and 14-9 at the half. At the end of the third quarter, Jackson still led 17-14. Falls City then gallantly rallied and pulled the game out of the fire with an eleven point scoring spurge.

O. L. WEBB

Speedy Mites Lift 'Bama Title

CILTON County High, in winning the Alabama championship, broke two precedents of long standing. First, it broke the monopoly North Alabama teams enjoyed in winning basketball championships, and, second, it destroyed the illusion that small teams could not win. The average height of the regulars was only 5 ft. 8½ in., but what they lost through lack of height, they made up in speed.

They relied on fast breaking and fast passing for most of their scoring. Against set defenses, they tried to score before the opponents had a chance to get set. After the break, the champions relied on fast passing and long shots to pull their opponents' defense out. They used a man-to-man defense throughout the tournament, but held one man back against McGill in the finals to take care of the opponents' long passing game.

The runners-up from Mobile employed a zone defense and a roving offense.

SELLERS STOUGH



RIDDELL



SIZE A BASKETBALL
National Federation Approved..... \$10.00
SIZE #1 BASKETBALL..... 8.00
SIZE #2 BASKETBALL..... 6.00



FOOTBALL..... \$7.50
SEAM FOOTBALL..... 5.00



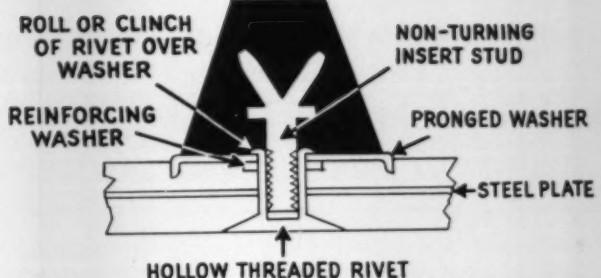
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STYLE P..... \$8.00
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The Rules Committee have made it mandatory that cleats be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the tread end and that they be conical in shape. The Rules Committee also have recommended that the cleats be of soft rubber and that they be "male" in type, that is the bolt in the cleat instead of projecting from the shoe. Our No. 1 Cleat since 1922 has been conical in shape, has been made of pliable rubber and has been $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the end.

In 1922 we applied for a patent to cover our construction on "female" cleats. In 1923 we applied for a patent covering "male" cleats. This construction as far as the sole of the shoe is concerned, we have used for the past twelve years in our Track shoes. We have always felt that this was a sounder construction than the "female" type of anchorage which we have been using in our Football shoes. In short we have felt that our track construction was sounder mechanically than our football construction.

We have wanted to change to this type of construction for a number of years, but since we were not having trouble with Riddell shoes when Riddell cleats were used on them, we could not see our way clear to go through the trouble of making the change. Now since the Rules Committee have recommended this change, we welcome it as a step forward in improving our Football shoes.

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MALE No. 1 or 2 (per set of 14)..... 30c

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STYLE 89 SOFT TOE GAME SHOE..... \$10.00



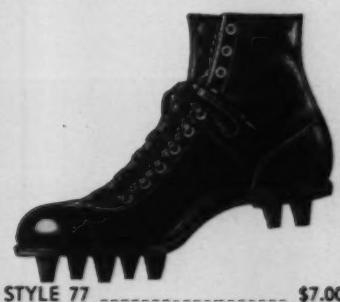
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STYLE R..... \$8.65
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STYLE P..... \$8.00
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STYLE 77..... \$7.00
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